

FRENCH CRITICIZE LAUSANNE TREATY; INTERESTS IGNORED

Great Britain, Which Resisted Turkish Demands, Comes Out Better Than France

Turks Already Making Things Unpleasant for French—British Able to Intervene

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 11.—With the prospect of peace at Lausanne and publication of the terms obtained by the Turks, there is an outbreak in many quarters of severe criticism. France has undoubtedly been treated much worse than expected, and the tendency is to blame not its own pro-Turkish policy, but England. It is true that by comparison with France, England, which showed a disposition to resist the Turkish demands, has obtained better results than France, which apparently sought to obtain Turkish gratitude.

Episode in Big Dispute

One writer says bluntly that prolongation of the Lausanne Conference was only an episode of the great international dispute revolving round the settlement of the German affair and the suggestion appears to be that M. Poincaré reserves himself entirely for the German problem. With the German problem, however, he cannot afford to quarrel with the Turks. It would, however, be easy to show that although the Near East question has been relegated to a subsidiary place, it is really of equal importance in world policy in the Franco-German battle in the Ruhr.

Some French circles naturally complain that England has secured control of the Straits. The demilitarization of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus and the right of entry for warships to the Black Sea will give England all that is necessary in this important region. But the convention of the Straits does not give France any advantage.

The Echo National, which considers that France has suffered in the Near East, today publishes a letter from a Frenchman who for many years occupied a high position in Constantinople. He says that Frenchmen, with interests in the Near East, are amazed. He asks what has been done for the French who have been robbed, spoliated, ruined. What has been done for French professors and French schools? He alleges that the banks led the policy of rapprochement with Turkey in the hope of obtaining important concessions.

French Must Leave Quickly

But nobody has any illusions. It is necessary for the French to leave as quickly as possible. Already the Turks are making things unpleasant. French influence, it is complained, has passed to the British, who are still able to intervene on behalf of the Christians in the Orient, and to protect the French.

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BRITISH FINANCES

LONDON, July 11.—Official figures showed the total revenue of the British Exchequer in the first six months of the year amounted to £11,767,705 and expenditures were £11,469,714. The outstanding floating debt totaled £318,625,500.

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Recognition of Mexico Board Reports Progress

By The Associated Press

Mexico City, July 11

CHARLES R. WARREN, one of the American recognition commissioners, at the conclusion of last evening's session of the conference with the Mexican delegates, said: "We are continuing to make progress which each day is more rapid."

It is understood that the Agrarian Claims Convention, covering Mexican claims against the United States, and vice versa, is virtually complete, although the conference has not yet touched the prospective convention that will deal with American bills for revolutionary damages.

FRANCE INQUIRES CHARACTER OF BRITISH POLICIES

Ambassador Given Prior Word at Foreign Office Regarding Forthcoming Statement

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 11.—The statement of the new or revised British policy regarding Germany in general and the latest German memorandum in particular is not only receiving the careful attention of the British Cabinet but also is subject of interest, if not anxiety, inquiry by the French. It is stated on good authority that the French Ambassador called at the Foreign Office yesterday and intimated to Lord Curzon that the French Government would welcome information concerning the forthcoming statement in Parliament, and that he received some indications as to what its nature would be.

Up to the present, however, no definite information of any kind is available to the press, and it can only be said that while the tone of this communication will undoubtedly be firm, it will at the same time be conciliatory, and will not in any sense constitute a "break or rupture."

It is pointed out that France has already acted independently on two occasions, once in January when she invaded the Ruhr, and later when she answered the first German note without consulting the Allies. Now it is merely proposed that Britain, for her part, act to a certain extent independently.

This procedure and the precise form which the action will take may not be pleasing to all the Allies, but the door will be left open so far as Britain is concerned for a return to a co-operative basis, whenever it is made possible by a harmonization of motives and viewpoints.

French Comment Is Careful

Over New British Policy

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 11.—France awaits the British statement with calm and apparently the mot d'ordre to the newspapers is to say nothing which can produce a bad effect on the relations between France and England.

Comment is exceedingly careful. It is believed that Stanley Baldwin will merely announce a principle and not declare for separate action. It is realized that the roads bifurcate wider than ever, but just as in January the parting was friendly, so it is hoped that the fresh separation between France and England will be accomplished with some cordiality.

It is even considered that the statement of Mr. Baldwin will not close the doors to further negotiations but, on the contrary, may open them. Mr. Baldwin may set a starting point for other conversations by giving public expression to the British opinions.

ESSEN, July 11 (AP)—The Germans

in some sections of the occupied territory have adopted nocturnal raiding methods toward such of their fellow countrymen as have dealings with the French. The French authorities say they have the names of five men who were kidnapped. In one instance the kidnappers wore white sheets over their heads and shoulders.

POLITICAL CONTEST

SHIFTS TO SHANGHAI

By Special Cable

SHANGHAI, July 11.—The political battlefield is shifting to Shanghai. Two hundred members of Parliament representing Kiangsu, Chekiang and Hunan provinces are here. It is expected that 120 will come from Tientsin and Fengtien and that more will follow from Peking. Parliament will meet here next Saturday to fix its program.

Li Yuan-hung has been invited to Shanghai by Tang Shao-yi, first Premier of the Republic, now retired, and others.

Tao Kun has already been deprived of a quorum. If the local movement fructifies, he will be defeated as a leader.

ARAB GOVERNMENT

ASKED FOR PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, July 11 (Jewish Telegraph Agency)—An independent Arab government for Palestine is the minimum that will satisfy Arab aspirations, declared Musa Kasin Pasha, chairman of the Palestine Arab Executive, in an interview here on the eve of his visit to London where he will strive for British recognition.

"If England wants an understanding with us it must establish a national constitutional independent government," he said.

PERSONAL ATTACKS CAUSE DON STURZO TO QUIT LEADERSHIP

Popular Party Loses Strong Man on Eve of Italian Elections—Triumph for the Fascisti

By Special Cable

ROME, July 11.—Luigi Sturzo resigned yesterday his leadership of the Popular Party. The news arrived unexpectedly in the Chamber of Deputies, causing universal surprise. The reasons which caused Don Sturzo to resign his post at the moment when the Popular Party needs a strong man to guide it on the eve of the political elections are the violent personal attacks against the Sicilian priest, whose increasing influence in Italian circles is causing serious embarrassment to the Vatican.

Recently high members of the Vatican Chancery published an article in the leading Roman Catholic newspaper in Rome stating that the Vatican is no longer supporting Don Sturzo, whose opposition to Fascism is unfavorably judged in Vatican quarters.

Populists Still Hostile

Further, Don Sturzo desires to give the country proof that the opposition of the Populists to electoral reform is not due to the personal initiative of the leader, but is the result of the determined conviction of the whole party that the Government's electoral scheme is pernicious to the country. A triumvirate composed of deputies, Signor Redino, former Minister of Justice; Signor Granchi, and Signor Spadaro, replaces Don Sturzo. Signor Redino, asked whether the resignation of Don Sturzo might influence the attitude of the Populists toward electoral reform, stated that the Populists remain hostile to the reform.

Benito Mussolini, the Premier, who has found strong political opponents in Don Sturzo and Senator Albertini, may well claim victory against the former, whose fall is due to the able attacks of the Fascist press, which succeeded in getting the Vatican mixed up in the internal politics of Italy with the purpose of getting rid of Don Sturzo.

Loss Strongly Felt

Certainly the loss of Don Sturzo will be strongly felt in the ranks of the Popular Party, in which pro-Fascist members may easily get the upper hand. However, there does not seem to be a likelihood of an immediate change in the policy of the Popular Party.

Over 400 deputies were present yesterday when the debate on electoral reform was initiated. The Popular deputy, Signor Granchi, former Under-Secretary of Industry in the Fascist Government, who forms part of the triumvirate, said that the former leader of the Popular Party, delivered an important speech against the reform. Signor Granchi, however, stated that the Populists might change their attitude if the Government was willing to give the majority three-fifths, instead of two-thirds of the seats, on condition that the majority list gains a total of 40 per cent of the votes.

INCREASED FUNDS AID TITANIC DEPENDENTS

LONDON, July 11.—Seven hundred and twelve people are still receiving financial aid from the Titanic fund, says the Public Trustee in his annual report. This subscription was raised by public contribution for use as a principal from which annual payments are made to dependents of passengers and members of the crew lost at the time of the sinking of the ship. It amounts to £290,813. The interest is distributed in pension payments to 104 dependents of passengers and 608 dependents of members of the crew. The fund totals £223,684.

All three of the funds have shown increases through the appreciation in value of the securities held and the Public Trustee has been instructed to investigate the cases of the more needy widows, with a view to increasing their payments.

GASOLINE CHEAPER

OIL CITY, Pa., July 11.—The price of motor gasoline has been reduced to 13 1/2 cents a gallon by northwestern Pennsylvania refiners.

ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES HELD

TRADITIONAL AMERICAN POLICY

Council for Prevention of War Issues Brochure Citing United States' Efforts for World Peace

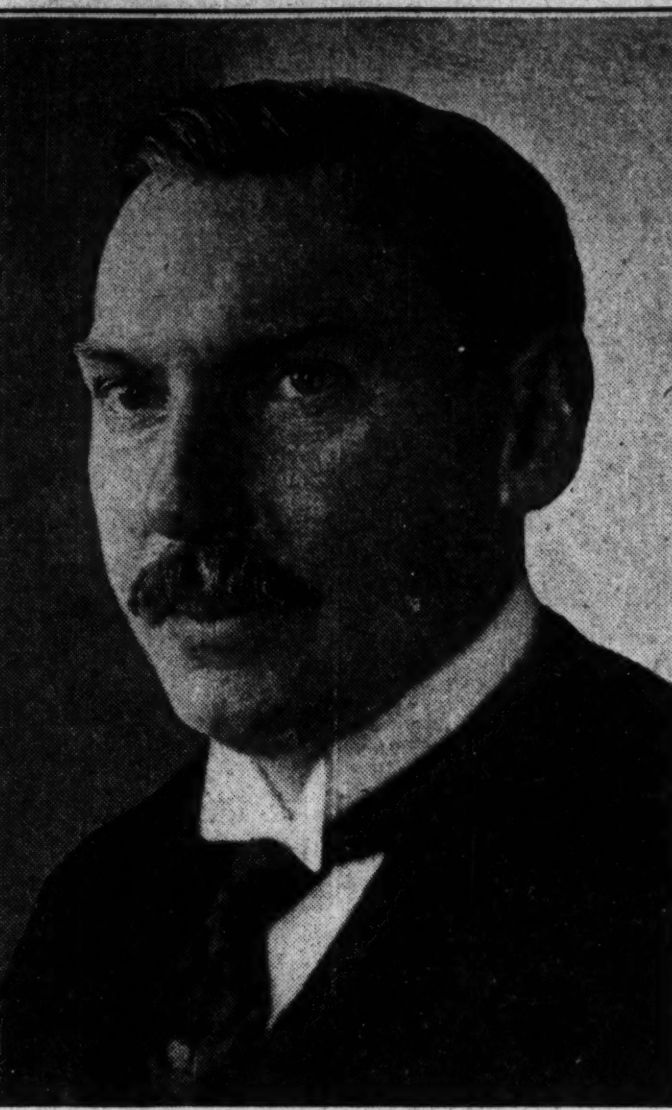
By GEORGE T. ODELL

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The National Council for the Prevention of War has issued a pamphlet to sustain its contention that the most exalted traditions of loyalty and patriotism in America, from early Colonial days, hinge upon the application of the peaceful method of arbitration and judicial procedure for the settlement of international disputes. This brochure is a record of the deeds and words of great Americans on this subject, beginning with William Penn in 1682 and ending with President Harding. It was compiled by Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel of the Council's staff. It was issued as a challenge to those who have tried to fasten the stigma of disloyalty upon the National Council and the affiliated organizations for which it speaks in trying to promote the abolition of war.

In the initial paragraph of this pamphlet, Mrs. Boeckel invites attention to the fact that "the three plans to substitute law for war which are now holding the attention of the world—the League of Nations, the Outlawry of War, and the World Court—are all of American origin. She quotes the statement of William Penn upon leaving England to set up a colony in America unsupported by armies, which maintained itself for a century in peace in the midst of hostile, warring savages. He said, 'There may be room there for an Holy Experiment in government which shall be an example to the nations.' Later Penn drew up a plan for a 'parliament of Europe.'

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Lafayette's Descendant in New Post



Count de Chambrun Becomes "Lord Riddell" of France

Selected by the French Government to Reorganize the Official Press Bureau of the Quai d'Orsay, Count Louis Charles de Chambrun, Great-Grandson of Lafayette, Continues His Career in the Service of France Which Began When He Was Secretary to the French Embassy at Rome. As Third Secretary to the French Embassy at Washington the Count Became Jules J. Jusserand's Closest Associate

MINNESOTA ISSUES UPSETTING LEADERS

Latest Break Is Announcement of Nonpartisan League Organizer Against Mr. Johnson

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 11 (AP)—Disension in political ranks, which may affect the outcome of the July 16 United States senatorial election in Minnesota, is causing concern among various party leaders. One of the latest "breaks" is the announcement of Arthur Lesuer, one of the organizers of the Nonpartisan League, and for many years a worker in labor organizations, that he opposes the candidacy of Magnus Johnson, farmer-laborer.

Mr. Lesuer charges that Mr. Johnson while a member of the State Legislature voted unfavorably on several labor questions. Lesuer is a stockholder in the Equity Co-operative Exchange, whose former president, J. M. Anderson, has attacked Mr. Johnson's former connection with the Equity. Mr. Anderson is supporting Gov. J. A. O. Preus, Republican.

Several prominent Republicans have come out openly for Mr. Johnson, including Thomas Frankson, former lieutenant-governor, and Julius Schmah, former secretary of state. They are opposed to the policies of Governor Preus.

In the Democratic ranks, Daniel W. Lawlor of St. Paul, former Democratic candidate for Governor, and R. T. O'Connor of St. Paul, both prominent in party affairs in the State, have appealed to their followers to vote for Governor Preus in preference to the Democratic candidate, Senator James A. Carley.

Earl W. Cummins, St. Paul attorney, in a letter sent today to all attorneys in Minnesota, appealed for Governor Preus and criticized Mr. Johnson.

"Trial by jury, free speech, free press, and religious liberty" are menaced by Mr. Johnson's doctrines, said the letter.

DE MOLAY INSTALLS THOUSANDTH LODGE

KANSAS CITY, July 9.—With the granting of letters temporary to the Parkland Chapter at Louisville, Ky., the Order of De Molay marked its one thousandth chapter in the United States, according to an announcement by Frank S. Land, Grand Scribe, and founder of the movement. He says the order in four years has grown from a boys' club of nine members to a membership of well over 100,000 of the country's finest youth.

De Molay, Mr. Land said, is a secret organization for boys between the ages of 16 and 21 and is built on a ritual anyone would subscribe to. It stresses good sonship, good citizenship, and teaches constructively about schools, churches, and like subjects.

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New York Republicans Deny Dry League Break

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, July 11

REPORTS that the Republican Party of New York State has broken with the National Anti-Saloon League are denied today. The party organization will continue its former agreement with most of the policies of the league, according to George K. Morris, chairman of the Republican State Committee. In a special statement to The Christian Science Monitor, he said the fact that no reply would be sent to the message received by him from the National Anti-Saloon League, calling upon Republican leaders in New York to co-operate in enforcing the Volstead law, meant simply a refusal to accept dictation from outside the party.

MANITOBA HOLDS REFERENDUM ON HOTEL WINE SALE

Passage of Bill Would Mean Revival of Public Drinking—Lack of Interest Seen

WINNIPEG, Man., July 11 (Special)

A referendum on the proposal of the Beer and Wine League that beer and light wines be served with meals in licensed hotels is being held in Manitoba today. If the bill submitted to the people by this league is endorsed by the electors today, it will mean the revival of public drinking and the advent of dining-room bars, it is pointed out by prohibition forces, who are strongly urging a negative vote.

There is considerable ground for believing that the electors will reject the Beer and Wine League's proposal. On June 22, when the referendum on the question of establishing government liquor stores was held, thousands voted in favor of this, believing that a moderate sale of liquor would improve conditions.

The votes of these people are now expected to be passed against the beer and wine plan for two reasons: First, they fear the results of public drinking, a condition which the bill before the electors today aims to encourage; secondly, they do not wish to make any changes in the Moderation League's bill voted on June 22, which would be necessary if the beer and wine bill were endorsed.

Very little interest is being shown in the issue today, however, and for this reason it is thought that the result. Those who favored government control are satisfied that their object has been attained. They probably will not turn out to vote, and for this reason the beer and wine advocates may win out.

The Moderation League, which sponsors the government sale proposal, has joined hands with the prohibition forces on this issue, and is urging its members to turn out and vote against the beer bill. It is expected, furthermore, that the country votes will be decisively against the bill.

COTTON BUREAU TO ASSIST SPINNERS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 11.—A committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners in Manchester proposes to form a cotton bureau to assist spinners embarrassed by the present raw cotton position. Owing to the drastic curtailment of production in the American section, many members are experiencing serious difficulty, having bought cotton in expectation of running their mills a reasonable amount of time.

Cotton stocks are now left on their hands, for which there is no immediate use. The bureau's object is to place members with a surplus in touch with those having a shortage, for mutual accommodation. This, it is felt, would not only assist the members, but also ease the position regarding cotton stocks.

INDIA LOAN SUCCESS

LONDON, July 11.—India's 5 per cent rupee loan for 24 crores of rupees, roughly \$50,000,000, has been fully subscribed.

SENATOR REED TAKES REINS

IN SUIT AGAINST STANDARD

Missouri Democrat Represents Dubbs Interests Alleging Infringement of Gasoline Process—Millions Involved

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11.—James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, is reeling the long Congressional recess in assembling evidence for prosecution of the Standard Oil Company in one of the greatest damage cases on record. He represents California oil interests known as the Dubbs group, which charges the Standard with infringement of its process for converting crude oil into gasoline. The Dubbs complainants seek an accounting and corresponding indemnities. If the litigation results in their favor, the Standard Oil Company will be called upon to indemnify the Dubbs group to the extent of tens of millions of dollars. Practically all the gasoline the various Standard corporations have produced is said to come within the sphere of the infringement alleged by Senator Reed's clients.

The case was instituted several weeks ago in the southern district of the federal court in Missouri, before Judge Arba S. Van Valkenburg, at Kansas City. Not the least interesting feature of the proceedings is that they find Senator Reed confronted as opposing counsel by his lately defeated antagonist in the Missouri senatorial election, R. R. Brewster. Mr. Brewster heads the array of lawyers who are fighting the infringement cases on behalf of the Standard Oil Company. Despite their acrimonious campaign in 1922, Mr. Reed and Mr. Brewster, who are both members of the Kansas City bar, are friends and

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CUSTOM LAW BASIS FOR FUTURE LIQUOR SEIZURES ON SHIPS

Department of Justice to Take Charge of and Dispose of Contraband Beverages

Pending Outcome of Negotiations With Britain, Liners' Officers Will Be Undisturbed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Although the decision has been reached by the Administration to have the Department of Justice take charge of liquor seized from foreign ships and dispose of it pursuant to the customs laws, instead of the Volstead Act, it was explained today by S. P. Gilbert Jr., Acting Secretary of the Treasury, that the Government does not intend to arrest the captains or other officers of the ships bringing in liquor illegally.

Thus the large quantity of liquor seized recently from foreign passenger liners upon entering New York and other American ports will pass from the control of the federal prohibition unit into that of the Department of Justice, which will bring forfeiture proceedings against the owners of the liquor, pursuant to Tariff Act of 1922. Section 593 (b) of the act provides a fine of from \$50 to \$5000, or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both, for any person found guilty of bringing merchandise into the United States contrary to law. The merchandise is also declared forfeited.

Officers Safe Temporarily

While the law thereby gives the Department of Justice power to seek this punishment for the foreign ship captains or others responsible for bringing the contraband into the territorial waters of the United States, Mr. Gilbert declared that the authority would not be exercised in view of the negotiations now pending between the American State Department and the British and other governments, for an understanding on the entire question of liquor smuggling.

He said that the decision to transfer custody of the liquor was to facilitate court proceedings against the illegal imports, and to remove a certain amount of friction that has prevailed between the Justice Department and prohibition officers.

The orders issued to the prohibition agents by the Treasury Department also declared that Section 605 of the Tariff Act would be followed by the Department of Justice in its forfeiture proceedings. This section provides that merchandise seized under the customs laws shall be placed and remain in the custody of the collector of Customs of the district in which the seizure was made to await disposition according to law.

Question of Open Drinking

It appears that the question of whether passengers on ships flying the American flag may drink liquor has again come up for adjudication. Some officials of the United States Shipping Board were represented as having the view that the captain of an American ship had no authority to prevent passengers indulging in liquor in their staterooms, or even from drinking liquor at their meals or elsewhere aboard ship.

The ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States on this question was that American ships outside the three-mile limit could dispense liquor without violating the Volstead Act, but President Harding issued orders that the ships shall remain dry.

"At the direction of the President, on Oct. 6, 1922," Edward P. Farley, chairman of the Shipping Board, said, "the Shipping Board instructed that all ships be operated dry and all officials are instructed to see that the same is complied with. There has been no deviation from this policy and none is contemplated."

Not Applicable to Return Trip

The question was raised by others that possession of liquor on board an American ship by any of the passengers or crew would be bonafide evidence of illegal possession, since it is against the law to transport liquor through the three-mile zone, except under certain conditions, and since the American ships are not stopping outside the three-mile zone to take liquor aboard, it would be obvious that none is contemplated.

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EMPIRE EDUCATION
PROBLEMS RAISED

Dominion School Methods Described at London Meeting—
Australian Aims Told

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 29.—The Imperial Education Conference is focusing attention on some very big problems within the Empire. The interchange of teachers among dominions is a decidedly complex subject. This, and the question of the standard of academic qualifications required for a teacher's certificate, have been referred to a committee.

A general discussion on the place of vocational education in primary and secondary schools was opened by Frank Tate, Director of Education for Victoria, Australia, who alluded to the conflict of opinion between the votaries of vocational and cultural education.

Australia Has Program
Australians had three practical aims: (1) To fit every boy to earn his living by the exercise of trained powers; (2) so to train him that he may use his leisure time well and worthily; and (3) to train him in his civic duties and responsibilities and imbue him with a desire for community service. This did not necessarily mean that narrow vocational training should be given, any more than it meant that practical subjects should be barred from the course of study. He believed in a good, generous education imparted by a teacher able to relate his work in the school to industrial and social life experiences outside the school.

In England, said a well-known inspector, authorities who had started marked vocations for children under 14 had gone back to general training, but the skilled teacher makes the vocational subsidiary to the general training. Sir Alfred Davies spoke of the "Welsh Rural Lore Scheme," the key of which lay in awakening the interest of the pupil in the ordinary school subjects by using for their illustration the familiar things that lay around them.

School Certificates Discussed
School leaving certificates for secondary schools was a subject which brought about a very important discussion. "What conditions should be satisfied in order to make the leaving certificates serviceable to pupils not proceeding to a university?" was the opening question by a member of the Scottish Education Department. In Scotland, a certificate of proficiency had been instituted nearly 20 years ago, but the results were not encouraging, because business men insisted on engaging their apprentices at such a very early age. In Victoria there is a growing feeling in favor of testing secondary school work by taking into account the progress made by the pupil during the course as a substitute for, or a supplement to, external examinations. But in Victoria, where there is statutory legislation of all schools, and only qualified teachers may be employed, the standards of high and low schools can be trusted to take part in the award of certificates even to their own pupils.

During the last 10 years the examination system in England and Wales has been organized and co-ordinated, said the headmaster of Marlborough College. The actual teachers are represented on the examining authority and have the opportunity of laying their criticisms and proposals before the examiners. The secondary schools' examination council represents all the examining authorities, the local authorities, and the teachers' registration council, and its work seems to have been remarkably successful.

Canadian Boarding Schools
Boarding schools for the children living in scattered districts was the experiment spoken of by Dr. F. W. Merchant, director of industrial and technical education in Ontario. In some cases of necessity maintenance grants, sometimes of considerable amounts, were granted. The Ontario system of whole-time continuation schools was described. Mr. Jamieson of Scotland said the same problem of isolated children was less successfully solved in the old countries than in the new. A most interesting paper was read by W. T. McCoy, Director of Education, South Australia. In South Australia the Government has established a school wherever six children can be collected for instruction, and the teachers are trained so as to be able to cope with the special difficulties in these schools. There is a system of subsidizing governesses where even six children are not available, and correspondence schools teach the most scattered children of all through the post. Great progress is made by this method. Children boarded out at school get £30 a year as maintenance grant.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
Fred J. Reed, Somerville, Mass.
Mrs. B. D. Cole, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Mrs. L. C. Randolph, Jacksonville, Fla.
Dr. E. N. Tull, Fairbanks, Alaska
Erma Donathen, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. C. M. Donathen, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. J. S. Lightbourn, Georgetown, S. C.
Mrs. O. F. Humphreys, Binghamton, N. Y.
Mrs. Ethel E. Tibbitts, Cambridge, Mass.
Carrie B. Raymond, Buzzards Bay, Mass.
Marguerite Hawkins, New York City.
James William Copeland, Dublin, Ireland.

"Say it with Flowers"
Please Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada.
Dorothy Stewart
124 Tremont St., Boston. Tel. Beach 3210

BOSTON INSTALLS
BIOLOGY COURSE

Subject May Be Studied by High School Freshmen

For the first time an attempt to specialize in any of the natural sciences in Boston high schools will be undertaken in the next school year with biology.

Heretofore these sciences have been taught in a general way in the intermediate schools and classes, with the object of giving the pupil an outlook over the whole field that should be of great practical value to him, of giving him a vision of new avenues of inquiry and aid in the selection of any subject on which to specialize, should he continue his studies into the high school. Now, in the first year in high school he is to be offered a biology course, carefully worked out and to be added to from time to time as other courses now in preparation are completed.

Through careful observation of gross and microscopic structures the pupil gains concepts that make readings and lectures intelligible and interesting. The course is similar to work already given in certain Boston high schools but definitely correlates the work in the tenth grade or first year high school with science work in the intermediate schools.

The reasons why the subject is taught are given in the preface of the pamphlet on the course. They were selected from a great number given by the children themselves in five-minute answers to the questions, "Why study biology? Is it interesting? Is it beautiful?"

One wrote: "There are several reasons why people study biology. . . . One is always finding out the different inventions the great scientists have found. Whenever one is studying book-keeping and similar studies the work in the tenth grade or first year high school with science work in the intermediate schools.

Another: "Biology is a useful study because we study the plants and animals that are useful to man. . . . It also keeps our minds wide awake."

Others said: "It increases your vocabulary; helps you to understand everyday occurrences; to know the plants and animals of our climate. . . . Biology is very interesting and fascinating." "Biology should be studied because it helps us to take an interest in nature. . . . Things of nature that have long puzzled us are explained. Things that we have never seen or heard about are discussed. Biology is needed in cooking and the preparation of bread. Housekeepers knowing biology can make better bread because they know the conditions necessary. These things make biology helpful and interesting. It helps to make people realize the many different things besides themselves on the earth. 'Biology makes us realize that we are not alone in the world. . . . Biology broadens the mind.' One child sums it up, 'It is very useful to know about plants because it is very useful.'

The formulation of this course is a part of the work being carried on under the direction of Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent, to unify and correlate the entire school curriculum from the time the child first enters the door of a schoolhouse until he leaves it bearing his high school diploma. It is under the immediate supervision of Arthur L. Gould, assistant superintendent. Miss Lillian J. MacRae of the South Boston High School was chairman of the committee on biology which arranged the course. The reorganization of the language courses has been completed.

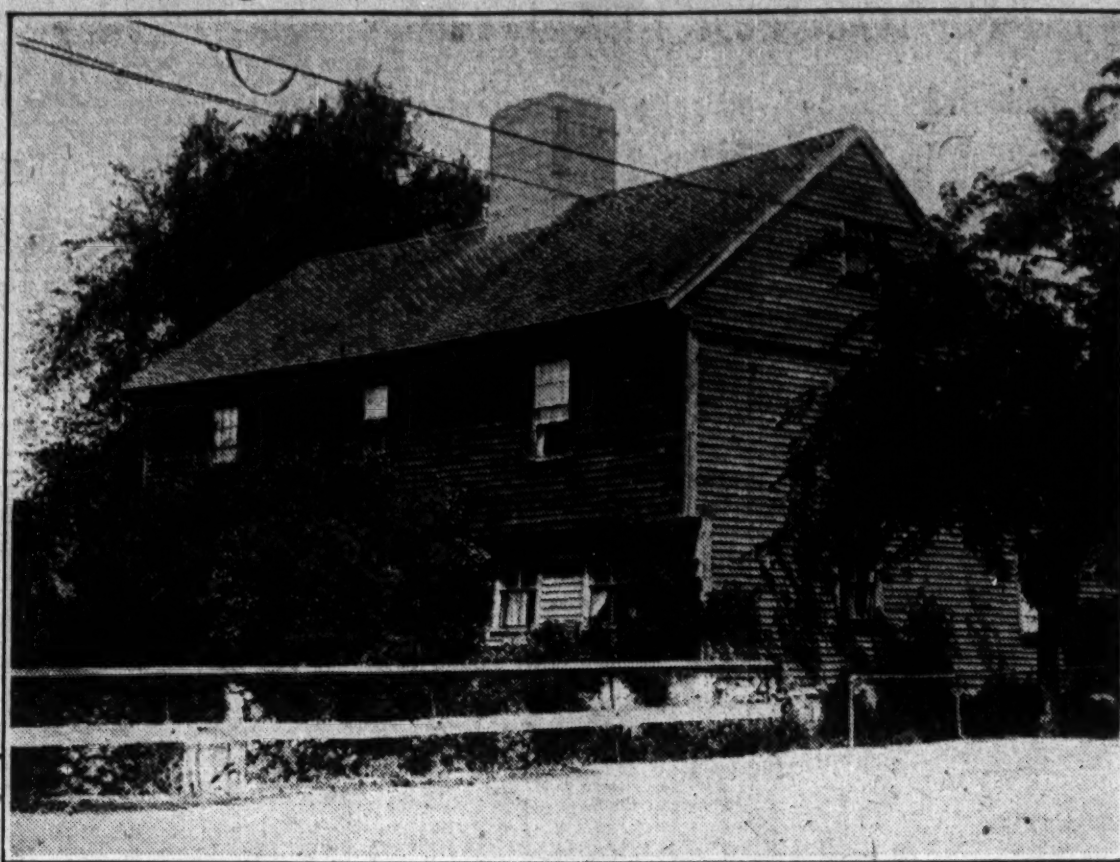
REMOVAL OF CURB
PUMPS IS DELAYED

HAVERHILL, Mass., July 11 (Special).—All curb gasoline pumps in the city were to have been removed from the sidewalks by today, the City Council having passed an order to that effect to enforce the regulation until the filling station owners have an opportunity to petition the Legislature to enact a law that will permit the granting of licenses for this method of selling gasoline.

Judge John J. Ryan, representing the dealers, addressed the City Council yesterday and recommended that the dealers be given an opportunity to seek legislative relief. He contended that the selling of gasoline from curb pumps was along the line of permitting public service corporations the use of the streets for poles for electric car service, lighting facilities and telephone service and that the Legislature was some years behind in its legislation.

BUDDHIST ABBOT TO VISIT ROME
TOKYO, July 10 (AP).—Buddhists who opposed the exchange of diplomatic representatives between Japan and the Vatican, thereby recently causing the Japanese Minister to the Papal Court, have decided to send one of their abbots to Rome to study the whole subject of Roman Catholicism. The abbot will sail in July, probably going first to America.

Probably the Oldest Structure in Gloucester



Ellery House, Built 1704-10, With Overhanging Roof to Enable Dwellers to Fire Upon Marauding Indians, Will Attract Many Visitors During the Tercentenary Anniversary Celebration of the Town in August

GLOUCESTER IS NEARLY READY
FOR 300TH ANNIVERSARY FETE

Celebration Will Include Pageant, Reunion and Fishing Vessel Race—100,000 Visitors Expected

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 10 (Special).—Gloucester's Committee of 100, with Col. John W. Prentiss as chairman, is concluding preparations for the celebration of the Tercentenary Anniversary of the city's founding. Plans, setting the period of celebration from Aug. 26 to 30, were made some time ago, and a fund of \$30,000 raised. Half of this amount will be spent for the celebration, and the remainder to establish a permanent memorial to 6000 Gloucester fishermen who "did not return to port."

While the general attitude of the citizens favors a memorial of the utilitarian type, discussion as to its form and the most suitable location has been postponed temporarily.

The celebration will commemorate 300 years of effort by the fishermen to advance the best interests of the industry and the settlement, which has been, since its founding, a fishermen's community.

Arrangements are being made by the committee to entertain 100,000 visitors during the celebration. Of this visiting group, it is anticipated that several thousand will comprise absent sons and daughters of the city who will be called back to the old home town by invitations that have been sent to various sections of this country and to foreign lands.

Invitations also have been sent to many notables, of whom President Harding heads the list. The President has promised to visit the city during the celebration. It is expected that he will witness the pageant "Gloucester," which will be presented by a cast of 1200 citizens. Arrangements are being made to seat 10,000 at each performance of the pageant, with 400 boxes seating 10 persons each.

Many Prominent Persons Invited
It is planned to have the members of the Cabinet, the British Ambassador, the Secretary of the Navy, Gen. John A. Pershing, Sir Thomas Lipton, and other prominent guests occupy boxes adjoining that of the President.

The program of activities in anticipation of the anniversary includes the spending of more than \$250,000 in the construction of a new sea wall along one of the most beautiful sections of the Gloucester waterfront. The cost is defrayed by a joint appropriation of the State, county and city, of which the latter is spending \$165,000.

The Chamber of Commerce has initiated a campaign to raise \$2000 among its members which will be turned into a fund for the construction of an athletic field on Centennial Avenue at a cost of about \$6000. Colonel Prentiss will donate \$1000 for this improvement and the city government will appropriate the remainder.

One of the special events of the celebration will be the fishermen's race. Fishing vessels of the types that have made the city famous will be allowed to enter the contest without limitations. They will race for

the supremacy of the Gloucester fishing fleet. A silver cup has been donated by Sir Thomas Lipton as first prize. Colonel Prentiss has offered a cup for the second prize. The course will be such that the race will be sailed entirely within the sight of those who sit upon the shores of Bass Rocks and East Gloucester.

The official program of the week will be opened with special religious services in all the churches on Sunday morning, Aug. 26. In the afternoon the Gloucester Fishermen's Institute, co-operating with the anniversary committee, will conduct a memorial service for fishermen. One thousand children will parade and scatter flowers on the ocean.

Exhibit and Pageant
A grand reunion for the 1000 sons and daughters of the city, who are expected to return home for the celebration, will be held in a large tent in Stage Port Park. Band concerts will be held and also a series of community sings, which will be led by a chorus of 1000 men and women who have given much time during the winter months to rehearsing for the event under the leadership of George B. Stevens.

Monday's program will begin with a monster bonfire, to be lighted in Stage Port Park at 12:01 a. m. There will be a national salute of 21 bombs at the park and from warships in the harbor, with the ringing of bells at sunrise. The anniversary banquet will be served at 8 o'clock in the same evening.

The Mayor's luncheon at noon Tuesday will be followed by the anniversary parade. Wednesday will be observed as Children's Day at Stage Port Park, with a varied program of sports. A decorated automobile and firemen's parade will be held at 3 o'clock, to be followed by a band concert, searchlight exhibition, harbor illumination and fireworks in the evening.

The fisheries exhibit, arranged by a special committee, will tell the story of the varied changes in the architecture of fishing vessels in the three centuries. In their effort to assure the success of the exhibit the committee issued an appeal to the citizenry, which brought a ready response in pictures of fishing craft, ancient and modern, as well as many models of crafts from which duplicates have been made. The exhibit will also include an interesting collection of implements which are used in fishing.

Gloucester's historical pages record innumerable incidents, from which to construct a dramatic spectacle on the scale that is purposed in the pageant. Nearly all the greater explorers of olden times touched its shores, the list in-

cluding Thorwald, Champlain, Goenold, Capt. John Smith, Conant and Myler Standish. The Gloucester presentation will be entirely historical.

Ancient Ships to Be Reproduced
The prologue will treat of the coming of the Norsemen, for while the exact location of Kjosannes has always been a matter of doubt; yet the claim advanced in 1892 that Cape Ann was always that place, is more and more accepted as a probability by historians.

The initial episode following the prologue is the visit of Champlain, a part which will be taken by Leslie Buswell. In this role he will depict the period of 1605-1606, when the French navigator landed on the shores of Cape Ann and named the place "The Harbor Beautiful."

The "Departure from Dorchester, Eng., in 1623" episode will show the life of England during the reign of King James. The prophecy of the Rev. John White, the founder of the colony, the part taken by the Rev. Dr. Riden, brings this scene to a most dramatic close.

An abundance of material of the Revolutionary period was available from which to select an offering for the pageant, but because of the supreme importance of the American fishermen in the life of the Nation at this time, an episode which occurred during the early part of the war was selected as most appropriate. It furnishes the setting for three scenes. The 1812 period introduces two romantic episodes which necessarily include something of the "life and drum" quality. The "Minute Men of '41" furnish the keynote of the Civil War period.

Three ships will be used during the presentation, one representing "The Long Dragon" of the Norsemen; Champlain's and the barque of the Dorchester colonists, each rigged in the style of their respective periods. More than 1200 people will be required to present the spectacle. The first presentation is scheduled for Wednesday and the other on Friday, with the possibility of a third later in the week.

NEW MONTREAL COMMISSION
MONTREAL, Que., July 3 (Special Correspondence).—Progress is being made in the organization of the new Town Planning Commission for the city of Montreal. It has been decided that the body will be composed of nine members as follows: two aldermen of the city of Montreal, one representative of the Metropolitan Commission, the director of public works of Montreal, the director of municipal services of Montreal, the representative of the island municipalities to be appointed by the Provincial Government and three technical advisers who are to be appointed by the city authorities.

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XYLOPHONE BRIDGE
TOPIC OF HEARING

Plan to Build Island in Charles Basin Discussed

City planners, architects, municipal officials, members of the Legislature and interested citizens were present at a hearing this afternoon at the State House before the Metropolitan District Commission on the legislative resolve directing an investigation and report on the construction of a new bridge across the Charles River from Boston to Cambridge at Massachusetts Avenue.

Among those present there was no lack of agreement on the necessity of the structure. It was a unanimous opinion that the present span, whose clattering surfacing has won for it the name of the "Xylophone bridge," must be displaced soon. This was stressed in view of the fact that work has begun for the building of a temporary bridge at Cottage Farm while the present bridge is being rebuilt.

The difference among the present arose on the question of the type of structure. A distinguished committee of architects, city planners and public-spirited citizens are supporting the plan reported, after an investigation at the request of Andrew J. Peters, former Mayor of Boston. The project is for a memorial island in the center of the river, improving the appearance of the beautiful basin, and serving as a link in the transverse span. On the island would be erected a campanile, and an open-air amphitheater and gardens and walks would be provided.

The cost of this project would be approximately \$7,000,000, it is said, and it has the support of James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston. Mr. Curley would have the expense borne by Boston and Cambridge. Other plans contemplate a more simple span across the river, costing considerably less money and serving none other than a utilitarian purpose.

ONTARIO TO BAN NEWS
OF RACE TRACK BETS

ONTARIO, July 7.—Ontario will precede Michigan in banning the news of race-track betting in its papers. Proclamation of the Ontario law makes it applicable July 15, while the Michigan law becomes effective on July 30. The Ontario law is so broad that it is intimated papers that heretofore have entered the Province will have to eliminate the racing charts and betting odds to enter.

The Michigan law also is drawn to prevent news of betting odds being published in the State. It prohibits possession of racing forms or "other paraphernalia" of race-track betting and makes their possession prima facie evidence of guilt.

With Ontario suppressing the news on its side of the border, Detroit officers are expecting less trouble enforcing the law than otherwise.

RAND GOLD OUTPUT
LONDON, July 11.—The output of gold at the mines of the Rand in June was 755,399 fine ounces, compared with 784,544 in May and 755,587 in June, 1922.

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PROGRESS MADE
BY CHINA SOCIETY

Reorganized Program Brings Encouraging Results Among Students in United States

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 11.—Encouraging results have greeted the first year's efforts of the newly reorganized China Society of America to supplement with practical training the theoretical instruction, far removed from many of the present-day needs in China, that is being taken by 2000 Chinese students in American colleges and universities.

Last year Dr. Robert McElroy, professor of history at Princeton University and first American exchange professor to China in 1919, was invited to spend his Sabbatical year as director of the China Society, and with the assistance of the Institute of International Education, the Chinese directors of Chinese students in America, the employment bureau of the Chinese Students' Alliance and a number of chambers of commerce and China clubs in various parts of the country, he worked out a plan of post-graduate and summer vacation training instruction for Chinese students, which at the present moment has opened some 200 positions for the special benefit of their personnel, and the effort is being continued to secure at least that many more.

Wang Joseph Bailie of Peking University has spent the past three months traveling about the country, especially throughout the middle west, and it was largely the result of his personal solicitations that Henry Ford recently offered positions in his factory for 100 young Chinese. Technical automotive engineering training is much in demand in China, and among the other automobile factories which have similarly opened their plants to special Chinese working students are the Hudson, Chevrolet, Pierce-Arrow, the Continental, and Cadillac motors companies.

Some 25 Chinese students are studying paper-making in New England and middle west, while a score of eastern banking houses have taken up the practice of receiving Chinese students in the regular summer routine. The Buffalo and Seattle chambers of commerce have led other business organizations in commending Chinese students to special posts in their vicinity.

The directors of the China Society have elected Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, president of the Radio Corporation of America, as the new president of the society, in place of William F. Carey, president of the Siemens-Carey Corporation, resigned, and General Harbord, who was one of the original proponents of the Buffalo plan, is expected to extend its application and usefulness considerably during the coming year.

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GREEK PATRIARCH
FORCED TO RETIREPolitical Reasons Cause Prelate
to Quit Constantinople—
Still Holds Office

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 11.—After considerable delay occasioned by tactical reasons the Patriarch Meletios Metaxakis left Constantinople yesterday for Mount Athos, where he will retire into one of the numerous Greek monasteries existing there. Mount Athos, beautifully situated at the approach of the Gulf of Salonika, is to be regarded as the metropolis of monastic activities in the Orthodox church.

Patriarch Is Storm Center
All sects of orthodoxy are represented there and in times past there has been a perpetual controversy, political in motive, between the Greek and Russian churches to secure a predominant position in what for all intents and purposes represents an ecclesiastical republic.

The Patriarch Meletios, himself a singularly enlightened prelate, has been a storm center in Greek circles ever since the outbreak of the Constantinian-Venizelos controversy in Greece. He was a Venizelist monarchist, and his first trouble was to survive the royalist challenge to his election, when the royalists seized control of the Hellenic Government.

In his relations with the Turks—while recognized as head of the whole Orthodox Church, the Patriarch is most closely identified with the protection of Orthodox Ottomans—the Russian revolution deprived him of Russian support. He thus stood more than ever as the defender of the interests of Greek Ottoman subjects. To this end he worked assiduously and fearlessly and became the principal object of Turkish venom. But in home politics he had served Mr. Venizelos' purpose and it so happened that the statesman who had placed him in office later on advised him to retire from his high post in order to facilitate a Greco-Turkish understanding.

Election Is Delayed
The Patriarch will not formally retire until some assurance is forthcoming that the Turks will permit the free election of his successor. Present indications point in the other direction, the Ottoman authorities having obviously been behind the recent deplorable demonstration against the patriarchate to the extent of encouraging attacks by renegade Greeks.

In regard to the treatment of the Orthodox Church, in fact, the Kemalists appear to have no intention of the Bolsheviks. They have formed a so-called "Turkish Orthodox Church" in Anatolia, with a tame Patriarch at the head, and are credited with the intention of treating the Constantinian Patriarchate as extinct, declaring non-existent its spiritual head, the Holy Synod and the Mixed Council.

These bodies form the electoral assembly, so if this intention is carried out, the legal election of a new patriarch will become difficult or impossible.

Hence the Patriarch Meletios remains the titular office holder. It was originally arranged that he should make his journey on a British destroyer, but his departure was suddenly decided upon and he left, in consequence, on a small British Khevaline line steamer. The departure passed off without any untoward incident.

BRITISH TO ISSUE BONDS FOR DEBT
Final Terms Include 1000 Notes Each Worth \$4,600,000

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 10.—Final terms for funding the war loans of Great Britain from the United States became known here when the Treasury Department made public the text of the proposal of the British Government, as executed on June 18 and accepted by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the American Treasury, and a copy of a bond actually delivered on July 5.

It is indicated that the total indebtedness to be funded was put at \$4,600,000,000. Against this, before the agreement was ratified, the American Government held a demand note. This note will now be replaced by 1000 bonds, each representing \$4,600,000, dated Dec. 15, 1922, and maturing Dec. 15, 1934, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent a year from Dec. 15, 1922, to Dec. 15, 1932, and thereafter at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. The bonds will be issued at par by the British Government.

It is stipulated that the principal and interest of all bonds issued or to be issued shall be tax-exempt in Great Britain, so long as they are held by persons or concerns outside of the United Kingdom.

The proposal provides also that Great Britain shall issue to the United States at any time or from time to time, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury in exchange for any or all of the bonds now to be issued, definitive engraved bonds in a form suitable for sale to the public, in such amounts and denominations as the Secretary may request.

There is also reserved to the British Government the right to call in bonds sold to the public before maturity and have such bonds included in deductions from the payments required to be made on the funded debt.

MONTREAL PREPARES TO TAKE MORE GRAIN

MONTREAL, Que., July 5 (Special Correspondence).—The recent inquiry by a royal commission into conditions governing the shipping of grain showed a considerable portion of the diversion to United States ports was due to congestion in Montreal. The 155,000,000 bushels handled here last season set a record for the continent. When the port's present facilities were installed, they provided only for the

liner trade; the remarkable increase in the use of the port by tramp steamers was unforeseen.

Last year there were cases where a tramp was shifted four or five times to new berths before receiving a full load. This condition will now be remedied by the provision of new equipment and dock spaces.

FRENCH CRITICIZE LAUSANNE TREATY; INTERESTS IGNORED

(Continued from Page 1)

test when Armenians or Greeks are molested by the Turks. The British are not insulted or interfered with. The writer declares:

To check British policy in Turkey we have sacrificed everything to the Turks; but we have not succeeded in preventing the British from fulfilling their aims. The Turks have decided to suppress the teaching of French in schools. Angora invites companies not to employ non-Muslims. Examples are given of the administration of justice where the French are concerned in Turkish law courts, and it is obvious that matters will now be worse. What more could France have lost in Turkey if France had been vanquished?

The situation is a thousand times worse than in 1871, cries the critic. The truth is that for M. Poincaré—indeed, for the whole of France—there is only one subject of preoccupation at this moment, namely, Germany, and that, obsessed with this idea, it is possible that losses elsewhere pass practically unnoticed. Apart from a small number of journals which have taken the Lausanne deliberations seriously and have continually protested since the days of Chanak the French press takes the Lausanne Treaty indifferently when it does not actually assert that it is a French triumph.

Turkish Success Seen in Pact

By Special Cable

ATHENS, July 11.—The Lausanne agreement is quietly received here, where it is considered a diplomatic success for Turkey who, though vanquished, obtained emancipation from allied financial and judicial control. The debt and Straits questions are left out of the general treaty. The tendency here after peace is for friendly relations with Turkey and the starting up of a regular exchange of populations.

General Plastiras, who has returned from the front, declares that the Greek demobilization will begin simultaneously with the Turkish.

LAUSANNE, July 11 (P).—Repeated Turkish diplomatic victories over the Allies in the Lausanne discussions have reacted on the American negotiations for a revision of the old Turkish treaty, and things are not going so smoothly at present as have been expected. There is a sort of a deadlock on some of the clauses, although neither the Americans nor the Turks will explain the reasons for the hitch.

It is learned that Ismet Pasha, having finished his term, "as some have observed," told his experts to speed up the American negotiations so that the American treaty would be ready for signature immediately after the general European peace document was signed. The American, however, are in no hurry and apparently do not intend to be stampeded into agreeing to provisions that do not adequately protect American interests.

The United States is suffering somewhat because of the allied diplomatic failure to attain their objects. The Americans are finding it difficult, if not impossible, to induce the Turks to give them more than Ismet Pasha granted the European powers on important questions, such as judicial safeguards for foreigners in Turkey and the treatment of educational and charitable institutions.

Informal discussions on concessions are continuing between the Allies and Turkey, and Ismet has promised Joseph C. Grew, head of the American representatives, that American rights will be fully protected, in both the allied and American treaties.

AIRPLANES TO BOMB WARSHIPS AUGUST 15

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Further tests to determine the relative efficiency of battleships and army airplanes will be conducted by the Army Air Service on Aug. 15. It was announced officially today. The Virginia and the New Jersey, to be turned over to the army by the Navy Department under authority of an Act of Congress, will be used in a series of bombing tests, which will be similar to those held off the Virginia Capes last year.

Unlike those of last year, the tests will be conducted entirely under army auspices, the ships being turned over to the Air Service for its complete control. Much dissatisfaction was expressed in army circles on the occasion of the other tests, because strict specifications were drawn up in advance by a board consisting of army and navy officers, it being alleged in some quarters that the conditions laid down were too favorable to the navy and did not permit of a complete demonstration of what the army could do.

CANADA'S BUILDING ACTIVE

MONTREAL, Que., July 3 (Special Correspondence).—Canadian building statistics for the first half of 1923, show a steady expansion has occurred month by month. Starting with the small total of \$9,840,000 in contracts awarded during January, the figures show a swift rise to which culminated in the record for June. Ontario leads conspicuously, accounting for more than 49 per cent of the \$165,323,200 half-yearly Dominion total.

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BUSINESS WOMEN'S CONVENTION
PLANS TO ASSIST RURAL GIRLSEach Federated Club to "Adopt" a Country School—
Minimum Wage Debaters Divide Honors

PORTLAND, Ore., July 11 (Special).—Definite progress in carrying into effect the educational program of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women has been made since its adoption last year. Some of the steps taken under this program were set out before the federation convention yesterday in the report made by Dr. Ora L. Hatcher, chairman of the committee on education, and they elicited the enthusiastic applause of the delegates. Following presentation of the report the convention voted to continue its efforts along educational lines, and to expand its program as rapidly as possible.

Personal touch with the girl in the rural school for the purpose of checking the exodus of the unprepared girl

gates from Iowa, Illinois and Indiana oppose the minimum wage idea.

Minimum Wage Debate

Miss Merica Hoagland of Indianapolis, Ind., allied herself with those opposed to the minimum wage law when she said, "There is no reason that I can see why a woman should accept a minimum wage any more than a man."

Miss Velma Hickman of Rockford, Ill., told of the stand taken by women of her city, who opposed the eight-hour law in their State. "We felt that we wanted to sell it that was our business," she said.

Miss Millie R. Trumbull, secretary of the State Child Labor Commission, declared her position on the minimum wage question. "We must protect the woman who cannot protect herself through organization," she said. "It is foolish to raise the point that this sort of legislation will harm the inefficient. The minimum wage law provides for the inefficient woman in a way that open competition never could provide. She can work under a special permit. The federation will have an opportunity to act on the subject at a later session." The World Council question will come up later, according to announcements made by Miss Stewart.

FRANCE WILL NOT DIMINISH ARMY

Must Be Ready to Strike First Blow, Says Report

PARIS, July 10 (P).—The plan for the reorganization of France's army of 660,000 men was distributed among the members of Parliament today by Col. Jean Fabry, reporter for the Chamber Army Commission. It contemplates a modernized force based on the lessons of the Great War, with serious attention to new developments in aviation and war materials.

"We are preparing the army for war, which we are resolved to prevent," says the report, "but we must be ready to strike the first blow. France is now superior to other nations in aviation, except perhaps bombing planes, but she cannot rest satisfied, and must not be content with machine guns in the air, for perhaps the time is near when aerial cannon will appear."

The plan, which is the third and final stage in the reorganization of national land and air defense, provides for 32 divisions of infantry, besides reserves.

The aviation force would be composed of 132 combat squadrons, 76 observation squadrons and 34 auxiliary service squadrons, with a personnel of about 35,000.

The plan is based on 18 months' service, each class of conscripts furnishing about 250,000 men, with 100,000 professional soldiers constantly in the army.

The total army will number 660,000 and will be composed of 461,000 French troops, 189,000 colonials and 10,000 foreign legionnaires.

AMERICANS FOUND "SOBEREST" VOYAGERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 11.—A new testimonial to the value and efficacy of the Eighteenth Amendment has been given by Capt. Walter H. Parker of the Royal Mail Line, Orin, who arrived from Hamburg, Southampton and Cherbourg.

A sailor for 40 years, Captain Parker declared that if he had depended on the 111 Americans aboard the Orin to support the bar it would have gone into bankruptcy. He said that as a commander of several liners patronized by Americans he had found them his "soberest" voyagers.

ALBERTA OPERATORS ASK LOWER RATES

WINNIPEG, Man., June 20 (Special Correspondence).—A conference concerning the question of freight rates on coal from Alberta to Ontario will be held in Winnipeg soon between Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National railways, and representatives of the Alberta mine owners.

Alberta coal operators are endeavoring to establish a market for their product in eastern Canada, but claim that the present freight rates make

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it impossible for them to compete with American anthracite. Sir Henry recently set \$9 a ton as the lowest rate which the railway could charge for carrying Alberta coal to Ontario, but the operators claim that \$6 a ton is the minimum freight rate which they can pay in order to compete with the American coal in that market.

PEACE STEPS SEEN IN CENTRAL EUROPE

Mr. Cressett Finds Educational Progress in Czechoslovakia—Lauds Y. M. C. A. Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 11.—Lewis A. Cressett, member of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of North America, and its delegate to three world conferences of the association in Europe this summer, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Majestic and reported that an extensive trip of investigation throughout eastern Europe had convinced him that progress toward peaceful understanding and national rehabilitation had been attained to a remarkable degree by the nations formerly comprising the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He said Hungary was more or less of an exception to the rule.

The most progressive and solidly founded nation in this part of Europe Mr. Cressett declared to be Czechoslovakia. A great desire for education is part of the new national hope there, he said, and 50,000 young people are attending the universities around Prague. "I found the Y. M. C. A. doing an immense work in Prague," he said, "their great students' building being patronized by as many as 15,000 students, men and women, including a great number of Russian refugees."

Czech Financing Plan

The attitude of the Czechoslovakian Government, Mr. Cressett found most cordial to the Y. M. C. A., as there is a standing agreement by which the nation subsidizes \$3 for Y. M. C. A. buildings and service to every dollar donated by the organization, while the locality itself adds still more to the fund. Under these arrangements seven large "Y" buildings are to be erected in the principal cities of the country and with the prevailing popularity of American institutions and American sports, Czechoslovakia is considered by Mr. Cressett as the Y. M. C. A.'s greatest new field in Europe.

In Poland he said the idea of the Railway Y. M. C. A. started in America has become very popular and more than 50 railway centers have started railwaymen's "Ys." The greatest of the railway organizations is at Bratislava, the former Pressburg, he said, on the border between Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hungary.

Mr. Cressett attended the second world conference of Y. M. C. A. workers among boys, at Portschach, Jugoslavia, near Trieste, where 30 delegates, gathered representing 100,000 workers from 52 nations, were following this he attended the meetings of the World's Committee of the Y. M. C. A. at Velden, also in the Adriatic provinces of Jugoslavia, as well as the annual conference of senior Y. M. C. A. secretaries in Europe.

Y. M. C. A.'s Reconstruction Work

Much of the campaign laid out for Europe, he said, was designed to strengthen Y. M. C. A. work in reconstruction by helping the young. He paid high tribute to the reconstructive measures in northern France, which, he said, "are among the bravest and most creditable in all Europe."

"I was so impressed," he said, "when 1000 shells a day were falling on the city. Now it is rebuilt; the fund for restoring the Cathedral is all collected, being heavily subscribed to by Americans. The actual people who suffered the losses, the peasants and the French Government, to its immense and far-seeing credit, and new villages, newly cultivated fields and the biggest crop since the war show that the French people have made the most of their Government's prudence. And I was so impressed when I saw to it by Germany, after having so handsomely done justice to its own people."

Mr. Cressett has been president and treasurer since 1902 of the Boston shoe manufacturing firm of Lewis A. Cressett & Company. He is treasurer of the Boston Y. M. C. A. and member of the State "Y" Committee for Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

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A. DE LA HUERTA SEEMS TO HAVE
SMOOTH SAILING IN MEXICAN RACEProbable Retirement of Elias Calles From Presidential
Contest Simplifies Political Situation—Church Active

MEXICO CITY, July 11 (Special Correspondence).—With presidential elections but a year off, the various political parties are beginning to organize and look around for likely candidates. Two parties already have nominated candidates; Co-operistas have named Elias Calles, present Secretary of the Interior, and the Farmer-Labor Party, but it shows that the old conservative party in Mexico is still willing to make an attempt to regain office or at least prevent the ultra-radicals from going in.

Adolfo de la Huerta is insistently spoken of as the most likely candidate. He was Provisional President of Mexico after the passing of Carranza, and is now Secretary of the Treasury. His election seems almost assured, in view of the continued absence of Elias Calles at Los Angeles, Cal., and who, his friends expect, will be obliged to retire from public office.

GREECE MAY JOIN LITTLE ENTENTE

Serbia and Rumania Renew Three-Year Alliance

TWILIGHT TALES

Captains of Adventure

"COUSIN BOB," Tim began, "tell us more about animals that have decided to do new things, like the climbing crab, you know."

They were on the beach again, but this time the sky was piled deep with towering clouds which the peek-a-boo sun crumpled and curled and colored. The ocean was green and thunderous.

"While we are speaking of climbing," responded Cousin Bob, "I will tell you about a fish named Argen, who has learned this difficult accomplishment also. He can not, it is true, get up into trees, but he walks on the stones of brooks in the Andes Mountains. Still more remarkable is the Walking Fish, who lives in parts of Australia and tropical Africa. His fins grow out of his chest, directly under his close-set bulging eyes, and are so large and strong that they look like paws; which, indeed, they are, for on them he walks through mud flats, over stones and along the roots of mango trees."

"Oh, dear, why do they all live where I can't see them?" lamented Tim.

"Well, there is a swimming bird which, undoubtedly, you will see when you are in the country, for he is not uncommon in our mountain streams. He is known as the water ouzel or dipper. He uses both feet and wings to swim through the water and he also walks on the bed of brooks, his head underneath."

"Fishes that climb, a bird that swims! What next, Cousin Bob?"

"The ouzel is not the only land creature who has adopted the water for a part-time home," Cousin Bob continued. "Even more remarkable is a spider who actually lives under the water for fairly long periods. She spins a web beneath the surface, ties it down with gossamer ropes, and from the surface of her home extends a ladder-thread to the top. Her journeys upward are for the purpose of getting air and bringing it down again into her nest. She accomplishes this by storing the air momentarily in her hairs on her body and then blowing the air off under her web, which puffs it up into a bell-shape. Over and over she does this, making something which, like what human beings build for divers who are going to search the bottom of the sea, a water-tight bell."

CANADA'S DEBT GROWS IN MONTH

Dominion Has Not Yet Recovered Balance From War Costs, but Receipts Increase

OTTAWA, Ont., July 11 (Special).—The national debt of the Dominion continues to rise, although the war is over. The financial statement for June last shows an increase in the net debt of \$2,602,062 during the month. On June 30 the net debt amounted to \$2,409,001,572, as compared with \$2,406,399,510 on May 31. The increase in the net debt, when the debt figures of June 30, 1922, are compared with those for the present year, is \$11,589,657.

This continued increase in the debt in peace times formed the chief basis of attack made by the official opposition against the budget last session. It is undoubtedly due to the situation of the railways. Revenues, however, continue to increase satisfactorily.

For June last the total receipts from all sources were \$30,146,746, as against \$28,535,463 for the corresponding month last year. This is an increase of \$1,611,283 for the month. Ordinary expenditure on the other hand fell from \$29,773,102 in June, 1922, to \$27,014,810 in the month just ended.

For the three months of the fiscal year which ended on June 30 the revenue of the Dominion amounted to \$119,506,113, as compared with \$110,361,887 in the three-month period of 1922. Total ordinary expenditures for the three-month period in the present year were \$72,788,678, as against \$75,774,474 in 1922.

Revenue from customs for the month of June this year was \$10,352,154, which is a slight increase over the figures for June, 1922, which show total customs collections of \$10,095,552. Excise yielded \$3,420,350 during the month, which was also a small increase over the 1922 total inland revenue collections amounted to \$10,525,123, an increase of more than \$3,000,000 over June, 1922, when total inland revenue collections were \$7,009,929.

Income tax collections during June, 1923, were \$1,545,213 as compared with \$1,520,564 in the same month of 1922.

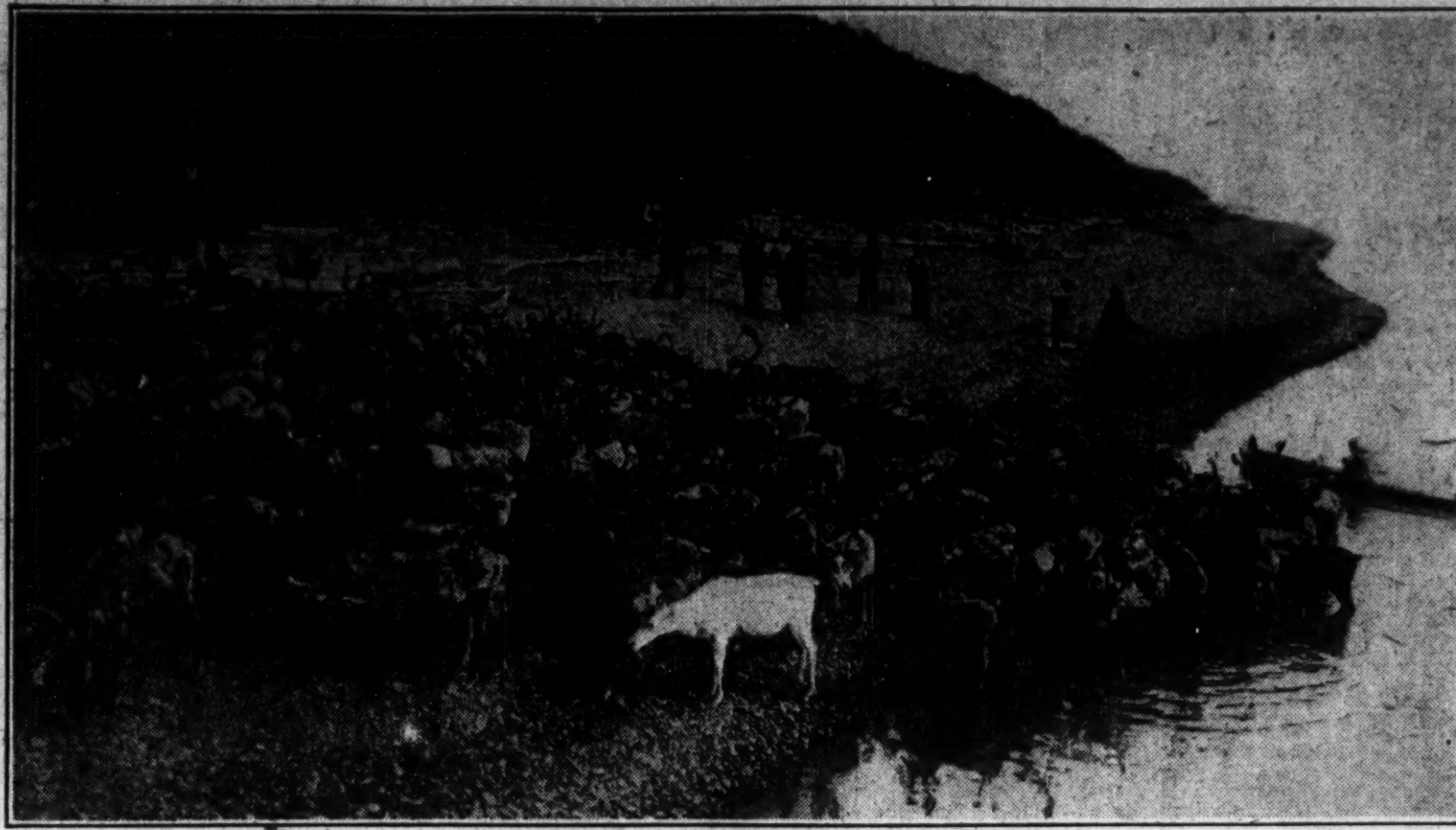
HIGH APPLE CROP EXPECTED

OTTAWA, Ont., June 30.—A summary of the fruit prospects of the Dominion, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows an increased production of apples in British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec, amounting to approximately 15 per cent to 25 per cent. Ontario and British Columbia report heavy peach crops. Plums and prunes will equal the 1922 crop. Raspberries are reported as being light, while the production of strawberries will be in excess of 1922.

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Herd of Reindeer at Mountain Village

ALASKA, FACING A NEW ERA, AWAITS REMOVAL OF BARRIERS

Relief From Restrictions Sought by Territory, to Encourage Repopulation

By JAMES A. WOOD

SEATTLE, Wash., July 6.—Six other Alaskan problems, in addition to those discussed in preceding articles, are to be solved "before this country of vast resources can be opened up," according to the official statement of the purposes of President Harding's visit to Alaska. The first of these is "whether all law-enforcing agencies in the Territory shall be consolidated under the Department of Justice."

Alaskans feel that the Territory is justly entitled to a judicial system of its own, with all necessary attendant machinery for the enforcement of territorial law. But they do not expect such a system unless and until Alaska shall first have been given some larger and more substantial form of self-government, with far greater privileges in the enactment of territorial law than are now permitted to the small body of legislators which tries every two years to make laws within the rigid confines of federal inhibitions.

Federal courts and the machinery for enforcement of federal laws, naturally would function in Alaska, as elsewhere, under the Department of Justice. If this problem, as officially stated, indicates a purpose on the part of the Federal Government to take over the policing of Alaska down to the remotest village, then Alaskans believe it would be a step in the wrong direction.

Mining and Land Laws

The problem of "whether the mining and land laws of Alaska shall be liberalized to meet distinctive and divergent conditions in Alaska, and to stimulate enterprise and encourage settlement" is next on the list. This problem naturally attaches itself to and belongs with those other problems dealing with immigration and colonization; the extension of the Government railroad by spurs and feeders; the building of roads and trails "on a scale of overshadowing magnitude," as the official statements puts it.

Mining and land laws must be "liberalized," if Alaska is to be put in the way of real progress and lasting prosperity. Development of Alaska's almost unlimited mineral resources, and the use of Alaska's vast areas of arable lands, call for more rather than less encouragement than has been given in the mineralized and public land states now embraced within the Union. No such encouragement has yet been given, nor do Alaskans believe that it will or can be given while Alaska is under the diversified control of 35 departments and bureaus of the Federal Government.

By every means they have had of making their wishes known, Alaskans have always insisted and today insist that they ask no special or extraordinary favors at the hands of the Government; that they ask only such opportunities and privileges as have

been freely granted to the people in every other part of the United States, and by means of which great commonwealths have been set up, and have grown populous and rich. They ask for the chance to develop their Territory under such laws and regulations as enable the states of the west to progress and prosper.

Water Transportation

The official statement touches upon the question of water transportation, a question of great importance to Alaska, in presenting the problem "whether improved facilities for travel and commerce to Alaska shall be put into effect by placing vessels of the United States Shipping Board in the Alaska service."

As Alaskans view it, and as it must almost necessarily be viewed by the public, is the next problem. National parks and monuments are set aside "for the pleasure and benefit of the people." The Government created the national parks of Alaska, but so far has done nothing to make them of pleasure or benefit to the people. With a surplusage of attractions for the tourist—at every turn of travel amazing revelations of nature at her greatest and best—Alaska would gladly see the Government carry out the park projects to which it is committed, and which stand today under the head of unfinished business.

And, at the last, the problem of "whether a new game law shall be enacted covering the Territory of Alaska that will secure conservation of its wild animal life." Some change should be made, no doubt, to relieve the confusion that now prevails, with the conservation of Alaska animal life distributed around among a dozen or more departments and bureaus.

But on this point Alaskans have ideas of their own. A game law for Alaska should be framed by those who know Alaska and its game. The Territory is very sparsely settled in proportion to its vast area. There is no apparent reason to restrain residents from the reasonable replenishment of their food supplies and the killing of predatory animals. The Territory has not yet become the resort for his game hunters of the world, and there is no record of wanton slaughter.

The thousands of discouraged people who have gone away from Alaska in the past decade have left quite a bit more room for the animals. Alaskans believe that efforts of the Government should be in the opposite direction. Get the people back, and trust somewhat to their common sense and naturally humane instincts for the conservation of the animal life.

In any case, and whatever may be necessary in change of law or enactment of new law—get the people back; by first preference, the people who know Alaska and know what to do in Alaska if given the chance. The census, showing that Alaska's population was 10,000 less in 1920 than in 1910, tells but part of the tale. Many times that number have tried to make a home and a living in Alaska, but have had to give it up.

Standing today, as all resident Alaskans believe, on the threshold of a new era, Alaska awaits relief from what it considers unjust restrictions; the removal of at least some of the barriers that have been set up against repopulation of the Territory. Alaska awaits the return of its own people and the coming of new thousands.

MINE INDUSTRIES ACTIVE

VICTORIA, B. C., July 5.—Increased activity is becoming more evident in the mining regions of this province and additional outside capital is being devoted to the development of British Columbia's vast mining resources. Those in close touch with this important industry forecast a total output valued at \$50,000,000 during 1923. Production in 1922 was valued at \$35,000,000.

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competition with the transportation concerns now serving Alaska. On the contrary, it would add another element of uncertainty to the burden of doubt and distrust that has done so much to retard Alaska's progress.

Territorial Capital

Another problem is "whether an administrative building or territorial capitol shall be erected by the Government to house the various governmental officials and agencies." In all frankness, Alaskans wish that the number of Government officials and agencies to be housed were less. But they agree that Alaska should not be excepted from the Government practice of providing suitable quarters for its representatives. They shrink somewhat from the term "territorial capitol" because of its suggestiveness. Let the Government erect an administrative building for its people, they say; but give Alaska the right measure of self-government, and Alaska, in due time, will build its own territorial capitol.

"Whether tourist roads shall be constructed into the national parks of Alaska, which include Mount McKinley Park and Mount Katmai Park, in order to open them to the public" is the next problem. National parks and monuments are set aside "for the pleasure and benefit of the people." The Government created the national parks of Alaska, but so far has done nothing to make them of pleasure or benefit to the people. With a surplusage of attractions for the tourist—at every turn of travel amazing revelations of nature at her greatest and best—Alaska would gladly see the Government carry out the park projects to which it is committed, and which stand today under the head of unfinished business.

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ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES HELD TRADITIONAL AMERICAN POLICY

of which the basic idea is not unlike plans that are being considered today.

Massachusetts has from the beginning played a prominent part in constructive efforts to outlaw war. At the close of the Revolution, Samuel Adams drew up for the General Court of Massachusetts a letter of general instructions to the delegates to Congress, embodying the following:

You are hereby instructed and urged to move the United States, in Congress assembled, to take into their deep and most serious consideration whether and under what conditions they should use their influence with some of the nations in Europe with whom they are united by treaties of amity or commerce, that national differences may be settled and determined without the necessity of war, in which the world has too long been deluged, to the destruction of human reason and the disgrace of human reason and government.

It is further shown in this pamphlet that the first modern experiment in international arbitration was undertaken during the first presidential term of George Washington, when Chief Justice John Jay worked out the famous treaty of 1794 while England and France were at war. "More than 600 international disputes have been settled in accordance with the principle which he laid down," declares Mrs. Boeckel.

Franklin's Treaty

Benjamin Franklin was another great figure in American history who lent himself to the abolition of war. In the treaty between the United States and Frederick the Great, the last one which he negotiated, Franklin embodied provisions for the protection of merchants, and all unarmed persons, "inhabiting" unfarmed places who labor for the common benefit of mankind and of unarmed vessels employed in commerce.

Concerning this treaty President Washington said: "Should its principles be considered hereafter as the basis of connection between nations, it will operate more fully to produce a general pacification than any other measure hitherto attempted amongst mankind."

It was Franklin also, according to this record, who alone, among all the statesmen and diplomats of France, gave ear and encouragement to Pierre Andre Gargaz when he sought to publish his peace plan. That plan proposed a congress of mediators, one for each sovereign in Europe and one for every other sovereign who should enter the universal union; these mediators to pass judgment upon all disputes between nations. The plan provided for disarmament, and the congress as a whole was to act somewhat as a league of nations should any sovereign attempt to make war or disobey its commands.

Unarmed Frontier

The list includes the name of Thomas Jefferson who, according to his biographer, John Adams, set himself the task of governing with the hope "that the time would come when the world's ruling interests should cease to be local and should become universal; when questions of boundary and nationality would become insignificant; when armies and navies

should be reduced to the work of police."

The first provision for an unarmed international frontier, between the United States and Canada, was contained in the Treaty of Ghent, negotiated with England, under the Madison administration. The first Pan-American Conference was held while John Quincy Adams was President, and the instructions of Henry Clay to the delegates from the United States declared that the development of arbitration among the American nations is one of the chief points to be emphasized.

Fifty years later, in 1881, James G. Blaine called the second Pan-American Conference, "for the purpose of preventing war between the nations of America." That conference was delayed until 1889, but has been followed by others in 1901, 1906, 1910 and 1923. Also the Central American Peace Conference, called at the initiative of Mexico and the United States, put into effect the plan of Elihu Root for an international court. That was the first judicial body to sit in judgment between nations, and it expired in 1917, because the convention was not renewed.

During the first term of President Grant the United States acted as mediator in the settlement of the war between Spain and the three countries, Peru, Chile and Ecuador, and his attitude is reflected in the following statement: "I look forward to a day when there shall be courts established that shall be recognized by all nations, which will take into consideration all differences between nations settled by arbitration or decision of such courts, these questions."

Court of Arbitration

The first Hague Conference in 1899 adopted the "American plan" for an international court of arbitration, which was established and has since settled 16 international disputes. At the second Hague Conference the American delegates championed a permanent court of arbitral justice, but the plan was never consummated because the mode of selecting judges could not be settled. Elihu Root, as Secretary of State, negotiated 25 arbitration treaties, and William Jennings Bryan negotiated 29. Theodore Roosevelt actively intervened in the Franco-German affair between France and Germany in 1905 and initiated the conference that ended the Russo-Japanese war, for which he received the Nobel Peace Prize.

The first peace society was formed in New York City in 1815, closely followed by others in Ohio, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Georgia. The American Peace Society, founded by William Ladd in 1826, has been in existence for nearly a century. The National Council of the President of War declares in its pamphlet that "there are today in this country 74 organizations, representing a membership of nearly 40,000,000, organized to work directly for peace or supporting the peace movement through affiliation or by other means. The gifts of Edwin Ginn and of Andrew Carnegie establishing permanent foundations for peace work are unparalleled in any other nation."

The Library

The John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.

IT IS perhaps fortunate for the present John Carter Brown Library as a center of varied book-interest that it should reflect the relatively passing attraction of its founders to rare books in general, incunabula, Aldines, and Polyglot Bibles, as well as their devotion to the "swelling theme" of American Colonial History with which its name and fame are associated. Without the other volumes the books on America would lack a cultural background that properly belongs to them.

The first date of purchase recorded in any book of the collection is 1740. But the steady growth of the library begins with the buying of a book at auction in 1769 by Nicholas Brown, one of the founders of the Providence Library Company, whose son and namesake gave the family name to the college. This volume was Samuel Sewall's Apocalyptic, printed in Boston in 1727. John Carter Brown, the son of the second Nicholas Brown, was graduated from Brown University in 1816. Soon after he had entered upon his mercantile career he purchased from his younger brother, Nicholas, a collection of rare books, which the young man had apparently found too expensive to keep up. He made this purchase at a cost of \$10,000, not without anxious deliberation, but, once embarked upon the venture, he treated it with the seriousness of a trust.

Such, indeed, it became. Before many years his library was recognized by scholars all over the world as one of the great storehouses of original printed documents fundamental to American history. In the interest of research Mr. Brown even lent books to scholars who otherwise could not have consulted them. The preface of many a learned volume in this field testifies to the hospitality and liberality of the great collector, George Bancroft, Justin Winsor, Moses Coit Tyler and John Fiske are among these grateful witnesses.

A Vermont Man in London

Could the story of the formation of the John Carter Brown Library be adequately told, a new chapter would be added to the history of adventure. It involves the biography of an ex-

on the same paper, in all 10 leaves with seven different woodcuts.

"Mr. Brown ordered this lot, with a limit of 25 guineas, and Mr. Lenox of \$25. I purchased it for \$16 10s., and accordingly, as had been done many times before within the last five or six years without a grumble, I awarded it to the highest bidder, and sent the little book to Mr. John Carter Brown. Hitherto in cases of importance, Mr. Lenox had generally been successful, because he usually gave the highest limit. But in this case he rebelled. He wrote that the book had gone under his commission of \$25, that he knew nobody else in the transaction, and that he insisted on having it, or he should at once transfer his orders to someone else. I endeavored to vindicate my conduct by stating our long-continued success. He grew more and more peremptory, insisting on having the book solely on the ground that it went under his limit.

"At length after some months of negotiation Mr. Brown, on being made acquainted with the whole correspondence, very kindly, to relieve me of the dilemma, sent the book to Mr. Lenox without a word of comment or explanation, except that though it went also below his higher limit, he yielded it to Mr. Lenox for peace."

New Catalogue in Preparation

Two catalogues of the John Carter Brown Library have been issued. The first was prepared by John Russell Bartlett and was issued in three parts forming six volumes, the first two parts being reissued in conformity with the style of the rest, which contained many facsimiles. The inclusive dates are 1865-1882. This work, being issued in a small edition, is now one of the rarest of Americana. It was the first high-grade catalogue of early printed books to be issued in America. Owing to its facsimiles it will not be wholly superseded by the more extensive catalogue now in progress under the editorship of Worthington C. Ford. This work is a monumental printing as well as of bibliography. It is the product of the Merrymount Press, and in order to meet all the demands for exact reproduction of early printed pages, Mr. Uppike has had cut for this work 230 extra punches, and these for the sizes of type used in the printing of the volumes, or 10 parts, of which the fourth part is just now coming from the press.

John Carter Brown passed away in 1874, and his son, John Nicholas, upon the attainment of his majority in 1882, assumed the management of the library, increasing the library. In 1893 his mother transferred its ownership to him, and, along with his efforts for its development, he set about the preparation of plans for a worthy and permanent home for the collection as a memorial to his father in the midst of these unselfish labors he passed away. By his will he had made provision for the future of the library, its ownership, maintenance, and housing. Under this will it came to Brown University in 1901, with \$500,000 for its endowment besides \$150,000 for the erection of a building. The building was erected on the University grounds, and was formally opened May 17, 1904. George P. Winslow, who had been librarian of the collection since 1895, in 1904 was succeeded by Champlin Burrage, 1915-17. Since the latter date Gertrude Elizabeth Robson has been assistant librarian in charge, with Worthington Chauncey Ford as consulting librarian.

At the dedication of the building, Prof. Frederick Jackson Turner of the University of Wisconsin gave an address on the Historical Library in the university, in the course of which he said: "Collectors like the Brown family are great public benefactors. Their library was opened to the use of all who could show good right to use it, and wherever special work in the field of this collection has been in progress, scholars have been prompt to express their appreciation of the generosity of its owners. And now, this treasury of Americana is insured against being scattered, is placed where it will be not only the service of scholars, but where it will itself stimulate research and multiply investigators in the bosom of this university. Brown University does well to give this library the dignity of independence, and she may well feel proud of its possession, for it insures the fact that in at least one important field of study, scholars must come to her to do their work; and the gathering of scholars is the surest test of the greatness of the university as distinguished from the college."

patrician Vermont, Henry Stevens, G. M. B. (Green Mountain Boy), who settled in London and made himself a master of American bibliography and a successful dealer in its publications. With Stevens as the prehistoric hand at the end of his long financial arm, Mr. Brown was able to pick up the great American rarities of the London market at a price which, when compared with their present estimation, little better than "unconsidered trifles." The story involves searches, discoveries, disappointments, happy accidents, and a fortunate combination of the historical and the financial sense on the part of both the famous dealer and his eager patron. Some of these adventures have been recorded by Mr. Stevens; others await their historian in the files of the Brown-Stevens correspondence. One anecdote, which illustrates Mr. Brown's fine spirit as well as the competition which he later met in his book-hunting, deserves to be quoted in the words of Mr. Stevens:

"Both Mr. Brown and Mr. Lenox, my two chief correspondents in early days, were exceedingly sweet on everything relating to Columbus, and sometimes I found it very difficult to prevent their colliding. Mr. Brown had the start, and secured the first choice in 1845 and 1846. In the first Libri sale in London at Sotheby's, February 19, 1849, there occurred a copy of the small octavo Latin edition of the Columbus Letter in eight leaves, with two leaves for the cover

QUEBEC IMPROVES HOTELS

MONTREAL, Que., June 29 (Special Correspondence)—The Quebec Government is taking an active interest in improving hotels. Inspectors of hotels are busy, and, according to the reports, though comfort is afforded to the guests as far as the sleeping accommodation is concerned, the meals are often either very expensive or not of the best quality. In several rural districts the prices of meals are said to vary according to the appearance of the guests. Best conditions are reported near the large cities, and also in the Gaspé region.

LUTHERAN CHURCH SEIZED BY LATVIA

Opposition Raised to Transfer of
Ancient Riga Edifice to
Roman Catholics

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 11—Officials of the National Lutheran Council here branded as "a great injustice" the action of the Government of Latvia in seizing the Lutheran church of St. Jacob at Riga in order to turn it over to the Roman Catholic Church as a place of worship. The St. Jacob church has been locked and sealed, the Chief of Police of Riga having obtained the keys by force. It is charged. The action brings to a culmination proceedings inaugurated several years ago, when the Latvian Government concluded a concordat with the Holy See agreeing to hand over to the Church of Rome a church for the establishment of an archbishopric at Riga.

Churches Not in Conflict

J. A. Morehead, executive director of the National Lutheran Council, said to The Christian Science Monitor representative that he did not think there was any question involved of a conflict between two branches of the Christian church, but only the fact that a great injustice had been done to the congregation of the St. Jacob church, and to the Lutheran Church of Latvia, by the agreement entered into by the Latvian Government. Continuing, he said:

I regard as of great interest to all groups of Christian people the recent action of the Government in Latvia, because the right of a congregation to hold its own property is involved. In this transfer of the church of one Christian group to another group an arbitrary act has developed. It is a great injustice to deprive a congregation of the intrinsic right to its church, which has been done in this case. It is not a question of a dispute between the Lutheran Church and Rome. What may be a gain for the Roman Catholic Church, may be a loss to the whole Christian people.

Vatican Treaty Signed

The treaty concluded between Latvia and the Vatican contained the following agreements: That the Latvian Government would provide the Roman Catholic Church with a cathedral, in

which would be placed a newly created archbishop, to be chosen by the Government and approved by the archbishop in question. A house suitable for the residence of the archbishop, the cathedral chapter, and the offices of the archbishop, were also to be provided. The expenses of the cathedral chapter and the salaries of the archbishop and bishop on such a scale as "to maintain them at a standard of living appropriate to their position" was guaranteed by the Government.

When the concordat was announced, several years ago, a storm of protest arose which did not lessen when it became known that the church that the Latvian Government had in mind was the Church of St. Jacob. This church dates back nearly 600 years, and has been used as a Lutheran church ever since the Reformation. A letter from Martin Luther is preserved at the church, sent to the first congregation to encourage them in the midst of their difficulties.

The motive of the Vatican in negotiating for an archbishopric at Riga, is not known, as the population is predominantly Protestant. Practically 60 per cent of the inhabitants of Latvia are Protestants, it is asserted, and a good number of the remaining 40 per cent are Greek Catholics. Both Mr. Morehead and M. G. G. Scherer, secretary of the council, professed themselves ignorant of any motive of the Roman Catholic Church in this respect. "Early politics," was asserted by Mr. Scherer as the reason for the Latvian Government's signing the agreement.

Majority Is Protestant

He explained that a small corner of the country, known as Latgallia, was fairly solidly Roman Catholic. The parliamentary delegates from this region favored the idea of an archbishopric in Riga and, in order to retain their support, the party in power in Latvia arranged the treaty with the Vatican, according to Mr. Scherer. The Government itself is predominantly Protestant, so no other reason can be ascribed for its action than that it wished to propitiate the Roman Catholic minority from Latgallia.

Mr. Scherer said that during the course of the controversy the United States Government had been asked to use its good offices to persuade the President of Latvia to rescind the decision of his Government, but the President had refused to alter his decision.

SENATOR REED TAKES REINS IN SUIT AGAINST STANDARD

(Continued from Page 1)

now jointly are conducting deposition-taking, throughout the country.

To that end Judge van Valkenburgh appointed Holmes Hall, a lawyer of Sedalia, Mo., to serve as a special master in chancery. Accompanied by the formidable legal retinue now engaged on both sides, Mr. Hall is presiding over deposition proceedings in a number of states. Testimony already has been taken in regions as far east as New York. Witnesses are now being examined in California, which is the principal district involved, and where the forces attacking the Standard Oil Company are centered.

The political as well as the financial possibilities of the infringement case are illimitable. It may end with fining of the Standard in figures which would reduce Judge Kenesaw M. Landis' celebrated fine of \$29,000, 000 to relative insignificance. The case comes home to myriads of automobile owners who use Standard gasoline. Every gallon of that product, the Dubbs interests claim, has been and is being manufactured under a process which the Standard is alleged to be utilizing without legal right. The testimony now being taken at every point where Standard gasoline is produced is designed to develop specifically, instance by instance, whether and how the Dubbs process has been exploited without due authority.

Senator Reed's friends in Missouri say he has plunged into his greatest fight. He is a brilliant cross-examiner—some think he is without a peer in that branch of court practice. If he defeats the Standard Oil in the Dubbs case, it will mean, his admirers declare, much more to Reed than a six-figure lawyer's fee. They are certain it will give him enormous national prestige in a political sense—"the man

who convicted the Standard Oil," etc., which no one knows better how to capitalize than the Senator.

Unknown to the country at large, Senator Reed is nursing a Democratic presidential boom. His remarkable personal triumph in Missouri last year, first in the primaries and then in the election, has restored him to almost unchallengeable Democratic leadership in the State. Next year's national convention is not at all likely, as San Francisco did, to read him out of the party and deny him a delegate's seat. If he wants to Mr. Reed can head the Missouri delegation in 1924 and undoubtedly become its favorite son, if he gives the signal.

Missouri Democrats, who now talk mostly of Mr. McAdoo, admit that their national convention next year is likely to find leading candidates in a deadlock of many ballots before the two-thirds hill is climbed. It is in such a contingency that some of them think the man "who licked Standard Oil" might squeeze through as the compromise nominee. What sort of a figure Mr. Reed would cut on a dry platform isn't giving his admirers concern at the moment. Whether the Democratic platform is outright dry or a "law enforcement" straddle, Mr. Reed's appearance on it as a candidate would drench it.

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CZECH WORKINGMEN BUY OPERA IN BULK

Academy of Prague Engages
National Opera House for a
Certain Number of Nights

By MARJORIE SHULER

PRAGUE, June 27 (Staff Correspondence)—The workingmen's organizations of Czechoslovakia buy opera in bulk for their members, just as they buy winter potatoes or summer overalls. Every year the Workingmen's Academy of Prague, which was founded by the Social Democratic Party, buys up the National Opera House for a certain number of nights. With the party funds making up the deficit, the tickets on these occasions are sold to the members at very reduced prices.

There was on the last occasion of this kind no double line of soldiers through the foyer, as at the Paris Opera, to inspect the guests and make certain that every one wore evening clothes. But there were certain other niceties to be observed, notably the separating of each guest from his or her hat. There was not one evening costume in the house, but neither were there hats. Thus were the proprieties observed.

Representative Audiences

There were women wearing shawls in the boxes and at the back of the house sat a group of young girls with their heads tightly wrapped in red flowered handkerchiefs, the emblem of the gymnastic association to which they belong. There was a noticeable number of children in the house, children hanging over the edge of the fourth balcony and children occupying seats in the pit. But not one of them made a sound throughout the performance during the whole three hours from 7 until 10 o'clock.

It was an old comic opera written half a century ago. The story concerned itself with the clever ruse played by an unknown lad to win himself the girl who was loved by the son of a rich farmer. But the chief interest for all the audience was seeing themselves upon the stage and in the richest of costumes. There was plenty of time to study the costume of the hero and the light knee breeches of the men, their brass-buttoned coats and their hats wound with ribbons and flowers, since there were no bewildering changes. Leading singers and chorus remained in the same garments throughout the entire three acts.

A People's Opera House

It is a real people's opera house, this national theater in Prague. It was started by the people themselves more than 50 years ago, the first fund being collected out of the finest gifts from thousands of men and women. It was built to give the people opera and plays in the Czech language, and that custom has been continued. But the works are often translations from other languages. For instance, Wagner was given during the Wagner Festival, and in 1916, even when the country was at war with England, the

Shakespeare anniversary was remembered by the presentation of all the Shakespeare plays.

The audience on this occasion was composed of working people who throughout the winter attend the lectures and courses arranged for them by their political party. The performances of the opera which they attend are regarded as part of the education which their party gives them and for which it bears part of the expense. The deficit from the management of the whole opera house is borne by state funds and by gifts from private individuals, the fund also being added to by higher-priced nights, when opera is given to what the management calls "fashionable audiences."

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL DECIDES FOR SUNDAY GAMES

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 11—Sunday games in London parks and open spaces are to continue, according to a decision of the London County Council, which promptly disposed of the matter yesterday by a vote of 33 to 33. At the opening of the sitting, petitions for and against were considered. These showed a strong preponderance of sentiment in favor of continuance of these opportunities for recreation.

Lady Trustam Eve, chairman of the parks and open spaces committee, said the question, however, would be decided on its merits. She said the paucity of the complaints showed there was plenty of room in the parks for the use of the people. She said that those who wished to play games. Religious people, she said, were not all on one side; some of them believed Sunday should be given entirely to religious exercise and others that religion could be observed and games played on the same day.

After further discussion, in which those in favor of strict Sabbath observance opposed continuance of the present practice on religious grounds as threatening a breakdown of the British Sabbath and the introduction of a "continental Sunday," the Council adopted the park committee's recommendation that permission for Sunday games be continued.

RUSSIAN PEASANTS IMPORTING CAMELS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 11—Camels have taken the place of horses to a large extent in the Samara district of Russia, according to a report recently received from T. H. Allen, district supervisor of the American Relief Administration in Samara, by the headquarters of the administration here. The peasants are importing camels to take the place of horses in regular farm work, says Mr. Allen, who continues:

"The camels are desired by the peasants because they will eat anything and thrive on it. On the other hand they can with difficulty be persuaded into a freight car and are hard to transport here. The Samara peasant uses his cow also for draft purposes, but by incorrect handling, ruins her for milking and breeding purposes."

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RAIN HINDERS
CANADIAN PLAY

Today's Program in Open Tennis Tourney Will Be Heavy One—Champion Advances

TORONTO, Ont., July 11 (Special).—A heavy rain that started early in the morning and lasted until noon seriously interfered with yesterday's program in the Canadian lawn tennis championships, as it put all but the two en-tout-cas courts out of use and the number of matches was therefore greatly reduced.

The remaining matches in the second round of the men's open singles were played and nine in the third round were completed in addition to two in the ladies' singles.

There are 22 players left in the men's singles and 12 of these are from points outside of Toronto. Winnipeg and Ottawa each have three representatives left, Montreal two, and New York, Edmonton, Bradford and Vancouver, one each.

There are 14 ladies left in play, two of them having reached the fourth round and the event is chiefly a Toronto one, as only Mrs. D. Wright and Miss P. Rykert of Ottawa and Miss D. Bays of Barrie, represent out-of-town clubs.

Today's program is a heavy one as an effort will be made to play yesterday's postponed matches as well as the ones originally scheduled for today.

There were no upsets in the men's singles, although some closely played matches were provided. Of the 11 matches played, the losers in nine were local players. The best match of the day was between E. W. Bickle and J. H. Chipman, both of this city. In both sets Bickle had leads of 4-0, but he could not hold the lead, and Chipman won both in extra games.

At one time in the second set, Bickle was one point from set, but could not secure it, and finally lost, 3-7.

W. F. Crocker, present champion, W. L. Rennie of Toronto, H. Hewitson of New York, and P. E. Wright of Winnipeg had no difficulty progressing into the fourth round. W. S. Waugh of Winnipeg was given a great struggle in the first set by B. L. Johnson, but Waugh took the second without Johnson getting a game.

R. Quain of Ottawa forced A. Meen of Toronto to win 10 games to take the first set, but the latter was much stronger in the second. H. F. Wright and G. E. Strike, both of Ottawa had to extend themselves to the limit to win. The summary:

CANADIAN MEN'S OPEN TENNIS SINGLES—Second Round
M. Schultz, Toronto, defeated E. A. Purkis, Toronto, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2.
W. H. Richardson, Toronto, defeated G. E. Clemes, Toronto, 6-2, 6-2.

G. E. Strike, Ottawa, defeated A. H. Grier, Montreal, 6-2, 6-1.
Third Round
H. Hewitson, New York, defeated Gilbert Nunn, Montreal, 6-2, 6-1.

W. F. Crocker, Toronto, defeated W. P. Brodie, Toronto, 6-2, 7-5.
W. L. Rennie, Toronto, defeated C. G. Spenser, Toronto, 6-2, 6-1.
A. Meen, Toronto, defeated R. Quain, Ottawa, 6-2, 6-0.

W. S. Waugh, Winnipeg, defeated B. L. Johnson, Toronto, 7-5, 6-0.
G. E. Strike, Ottawa, defeated H. V. P. Lewis, Toronto, 6-2, 6-1.
P. E. Wright, Winnipeg, defeated E. O. Rolph, Toronto, 6-2, 6-1.

CANADIAN LADIES' OPEN TENNIS SINGLES—Second Round
Miss E. Henderson, Toronto, defeated Miss E. Craigwick, Barrie, 6-2, 5-7, 6-2.
Third Round
Miss Florence Best, Toronto, defeated Miss M. Bremner, Ottawa, 6-3, 6-4.

NILES ELIMINATES
NEER FROM TOURNEY

PROVIDENCE, July 11.—L. B. Rice of Boston, arriving yesterday after a hurried trip from Illinois, caught up with the field in the state championship tennis tournament by defeating Duncan Langdon of this city, 6-2, 6-4, and K. S. Pfaffman of Harvard, 6-3, 6-3. N. W. Niles, Boston, triumphed in an uphill battle against P. F. Neer of Leland Stanford Junior University, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Kashio of the Japanese Davis Cup team was defaulted yesterday by his failure to appear, but his team mates, Zensho Shimizu and M. Fukada, with

SCHOOLBOYS HOLD
ANNUAL REGATTA

Melbourne Is Made a City of Color and Excitement

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In the final Scotch were never in the hunt, but there was a great struggle between the two remaining schools. Melbourne went to the front soon after the start, and led for most of the journey, although hard pressed by Geelong all the way. In a desperate finish Geelong strove valiantly to overtake their opponents, but Melbourne just managed to stave them off, and won by half a length. The winners will hold a cup presented by Senator Fairbairn for the next 12 months.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING
New York 51 23 689
Cleveland 40 34 526
Philadelphia 37 37 500
Chicago 35 36 462
Detroit 35 38 473
St. Louis 35 39 472
Washington 32 43 428
Boston 27 41 397

RESULTS TUESDAY
New York 2, Chicago 3.
Cleveland 4, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 5, Washington 1.
Boston vs. Detroit (postponed).

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Detroit (two games).
New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

JONES VICTOR IN BOX DUEL
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—3 7 1
Chicago 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—3 6 2

Batteries—Jones and Hoffman; Cavanaugh and Schalk. Umpires—Holmes, Nallin and Moriarty. Time—1h. 57m.

CLEVELAND TIGHTENS HOLD
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—4 3 1
Philadelphia 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3 8 0

Batteries—Dhile and Myatt; Helmschlag and Epling. Umpires—Holmes, Nallin and Moriarty. Time—2h.

SHOCKER IN FORM
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis 2 0 0 4 1 2 0 0—3 13 9
Washington 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 4 2

Batteries—Shocker and Seaverd; Zahniser and Ruel. Umpires—Hildebrand and Dinneen. Time—1h. 40m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
Baltimore 51 30 630
Rochester 49 30 620
Buffalo 39 38 581
Toronto 40 41 494
Newark 32 46 418
Syracuse 31 52 373

RESULTS TUESDAY
Jersey City 10, Rochester 6.
Syracuse 10, Newark 8.
New York 10, Albany 7 (7 innings).
Baltimore 2, Buffalo 1.
Reading 3, Toronto 2 (7 innings).
Reading 3, Toronto 2 (7 innings).

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING
Hartford 48 24 667
New Haven 45 27 605
Albany 38 34 567
Springfield 35 35 531
Waterbury 33 41 446
Worcester 29 40 420
Pittsfield 28 40 412

RESULTS TUESDAY
Hartford 6, Pittsfield 5.
New Haven 10, Albany 4.
New Haven 9, Albany 7.
Bridgeport 3, Worcester 2.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION STANDING
New Orleans 46 30 605
Nashville 46 37 549
Atlanta 42 35 545
Memphis 36 39 548
Birmingham 36 39 548
Little Rock 37 41 474
Chattanooga 29 44 444
Mobile 3, New Orleans 2.
Little Rock 6, Nashville 0.
Atlanta 5, Birmingham 3.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING
San Francisco 52 27 626
Portland 48 35 510
Los Angeles 47 47 500
Seattle 45 48 494
Salt Lake 45 50 474
Vernon 45 52 468
Oakland 45 58 460

RESULTS TUESDAY
Portland 16, Oakland 5.

CANADA EXPORTS MOTOR CARS
MONTREAL, Que., July 9 (Special Correspondence).—Passenger automobiles made in Canada were exported to 44 different countries in May. The number exported for the month was 3427, value \$1,498,276. In May, 1922, Australia was a customer for 398 automobiles in May, the second largest customer being Great Britain, 578. British South Africa took 456. For the 12 months ending May the exports were 48,090, value \$2,927,865, against 17,725, value \$9,995,196 during the preceding year.

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The ELTO automatically tilts to clear underwater obstacles, preventing damage to both motor and boat. No boat vibration, no exhaust noise. Powerful, fast, remarkable durability. Cause of its big bearing area. Excellent workmanship and finish. A beautiful motor. Designed and built by Ole Evindrud, motor designer of outboard motors and sold only under name of ELTO.

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Pittsburgh 40 34 526
Cincinnati 37 37 500
Brooklyn 35 36 462
St. Louis 35 38 473
Chicago 35 39 472
Boston 32 43 428
Philadelphia 27 41 397

RESULTS TUESDAY
St. Louis 1, Boston 1.
New York 3, Pittsburgh 8 (10 innings).
Cincinnati 7, Philadelphia 2 (10 innings).
Brooklyn 9, Chicago 8.

GAMES TODAY
St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburgh at New York.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

STUART PITCHES AND WINS TWO
First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—11 15 1
Boston 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 3 1

Batteries—Stuart and McCurdy; Fillingim, McNamara and O'Neil. Losing pitcher—Fillingim. Umpires—Moran and Hart. Time—1h. 46m.

GIANTS COME THROUGH IN 10
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—13 12 9
Pittsburgh 1 2 1 0 0 3 1 0 0—8 12 9

Batteries—Bentley, Jonnard, Ryan, Blume and Snyder; Cooper, Bagby and Schmidt. Winning pitcher—Blume. Losing pitcher—Bagby. Umpires—Klem and Wilson. Time—2h. 2m.

REDS SCORE FIVE IN TENTH
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—5 11 1
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2—10 9 0

Batteries—Stuart and McCurdy; Oeschger, Genewich, Miller and Smith. Losing pitcher—Schmidt. Umpires—Hart and Moran. Time—1h. 45m.

HENRY SHUTS CHICAGO OUT
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—13 12 9
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 2

Batteries—Henry and Taylor; Keen, Fitch and Schaefer. Winning pitcher—Henry. Losing pitcher—Keen. Umpires—McCormick, O'Day and Finerman. Time—2h.

MISS MORSE VS. MISS BROWN
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., July 11.—In a semi-final match of the play for the junior championship of the Women's Western Golf Association, to be played at Indian Hill Country Club here today, Miss Josephine Morse of South Shore Country Club, medalist, is to meet Miss Florence Brown of Edgewood Country Club. The other match is to be between Miss E. M. Johnston of Skokie Country Club and Miss Marion Russell of Lagrange, Ill. Matches scheduled for yesterday were postponed.

TWO PITCHERS RELEASED
WORCESTER, Mass., July 11.—Ross Roberts and Charles Duffy, pitchers on the Worcester team of the Eastern League, were released unconditionally this morning by Manager Jesse Burkett. Duffy probably will go to Springfield.

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Four Dropped From
Billiard League

Total Entry of 12 for National Three-Cushion Tourney

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., July 11.—Four players were dropped and four new ones added to the roster of the National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League. The total entry was set at 12 players, and fees and prizes were raised at the meeting of the league here yesterday. The word "interstate" was dropped from the title of the league.

Cleveland, which had two players last year, and Buffalo, which had one, retired from the league. Chicago and Detroit, which had one each last year, will have two, while Spokane, Wash., for the first time appears on the prospect list. One change was made by Pittsburgh which had two players last year. Fourteen players are listed; two will be eliminated.

It was decided to hold the postponed "world's series" early in September, the games being scheduled for the four cities which have representatives in the tourney. The players will first visit J. M. Layton, title defender at St. Louis, then T. S. Denton at Kansas City, E. L. Canfield at New York, and Otto Rieselt at Philadelphia.

These players are listed for the race next year. Others are Clarence Jackson and Gustavus Populus of Detroit, the latter being a new aspirant; Harry Wakefield of Milwaukee; Pierre Maudou and August Klekcher of Chicago, the latter being an addition; C. A. McCourt and Charles Ellis of Pittsburgh, the latter replacing E. W. Lookbaugh; C. E. Sibley, Spokane, Wash.; George Moore, New York, and H. H. Hoad, Toledo, O.

Entrance fees were set at \$700, an advance of \$100. Prizes will total \$11,900, an increase of \$1000. First prize is to be \$2500 and the others are to be respectively \$2000, \$1500, \$1200, \$1000, \$800, \$700, \$600, \$500, \$400, \$300 and \$200. Best game of the race will take a prize of \$100 and a similar prize will go to the highest run maker.

BOS IS FAR BEHIND IN MATCH
NEW YORK, July 11.—Ary Bos, formerly amateur billiard champion of Europe, is far in arrears in his 2400-point match at 18.2 ballline billiards with Erich Hagenbacher, professional 18.2 champion of Germany, at the Fourteenth Street Billiard Academy here. The score stands: Hagenbacher 800, Bos 185.

MARSANS RE-ENTERS GAME
LOUISVILLE, July 10.—Armando Marsans, former Cincinnati National star Cuban outfielder, who quit major league baseball three seasons ago, will join the Louisville American Association team during its present road trip, according to an announcement made here today by the local club secretary.

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STOCKS FORCED TO LOWER LEVEL BY LIQUIDATION

Selling Pressure Most Effective in Steels, Equipments and Oils

Opening prices in today's New York Stock Market were reactionary. Selling pressure was most effective in the steels, equipments, motors, oils and coppers. Ralls also were in supply, Union Pacific dropping a point.

American Hide & Leather preferred and Consolidated Textile each established new low prices for the year. United States Steel, Baldwin, American Can and Studebaker all opened fractionally lower.

Offerings increased as trading progressed and losses of 1 to 2 points became common throughout the list.

Lower commodity prices, particularly of wheat, sugar, and crude oil, appeared to be the dominating influence. Among the many stocks yielding a point or more were United States, Gulf States, Bethlehem and Crucible steels, Baldwin Locomotive, New York Central, Southern Railway, Chandler Motor, Mack Truck, International Harvester and American Smelting.

Foreign exchanges opened higher.

Selling Follows Support

Selling orders originated almost entirely with professional traders, but their offerings slackened when United States Steel showed indications of good support, after touching 89 1/2, or within 1/4 of a point of the year's low.

The initial selling movement soon spent its force but not until several additional stocks had established new minimum prices for the year, including American Sugar, Sinclair Oil preferred, Burns Brothers, and American Writing Paper preferred.

Rallies in the usual leaders were not impressive but a few of the ordinarily inactive issues registered good gains. American Hide & Leather, 1 1/2, preferred and South Porto Rican Sugar, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Van Ralite Silk, Pressed Steel Car preferred, and International Harvester preferred climbed 1 to nearly 2 points.

Around noon fresh selling broke out in Baldwin and Studebaker and the general list again turned reactionary.

Call money opened at 5 per cent.

Little variation occurred in prices of the popular trading shares in the afternoon except for General Asphalt, which declined 2 1/2 to 24 1/2, the lowest of the year. Chain store and various other merchandise stocks were weak. Woolworth dropping 1/4 and Kresge 4 points. Raising of the quarterly dividend on Continental Can pulled it up to 46.

Foreign Bonds Rally

A brisk rally in foreign bonds, particularly in the French issues, and the further recovery of the New Haven railroad mortgages were the outstanding developments in today's early bond dealings. Interpretation of higher foreign exchange rates as a reflection of an improvement in the European political situation undoubtedly was responsible for the buying of foreign bonds. French 8s and Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean 6s each advanced a point, and others large fractions.

United States Government issues were firm. New Haven convertible 3 1/2s advanced 1 1/2 to 107 1/2, the convertible 6s, 1 1/2, Illinois 4 1/2s of 1953 dropped 1 1/4 points. Other changes in the railroad group were narrow and irregular. Sugar, copper and independent steel company issues were somewhat heavy. Wilson Packing issues showed moderate improvement.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hents & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close
July	27.20	27.20	26.75	26.90
Oct.	23.52	23.52	23.10	23.27
Dec.	23.52	23.52	23.10	23.27
Jan.	23.52	23.52	23.10	23.27
March	23.52	23.52	23.10	23.27
May	23.52	23.52	23.10	23.27

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close
July	12.18	12.30	12.17	12.29
Oct.	12.18	12.30	12.17	12.29
Dec.	12.18	12.30	12.17	12.29
Jan.	12.18	12.30	12.17	12.29
March	12.18	12.30	12.17	12.29
May	12.18	12.30	12.17	12.29

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.99
Sept.	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.99
Dec.	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.99
Jan.	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.99
March	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.99
May	1.00	1.00	0.98	0.99

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, July 11 (Special).—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat No. 1 spring	1.32	1.32	1.29	1.30
Wheat No. 2 red	1.32	1.32	1.29	1.30
Corn No. 2 yellow	1.05	1.05	1.02	1.04
Flour, Minn. pat.	1.25	1.25	1.22	1.24
Lard, prime	11.55	11.55	11.50	11.52
Sugar, granulated	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50
Iron, No. 2 Phil.	8.80	8.80	8.75	8.78
Silver	62.00	62.00	61.75	61.80
Copper	13.75	13.75	13.70	13.72
Rubber, sheet	14.00	14.00	13.95	13.98
Cotton, Mid. Upl.	14.25	14.25	14.20	14.22
Steel billets, Pitts.	42.50	42.50	42.40	42.45
Print cloth	0.60	0.60	0.59	0.59
Zinc	0.60	0.60	0.59	0.59

CHARTERING MORE ACTIVE

NEW YORK, July 11.—The chartering of ocean steamers for full cargo shipments of grain and miscellaneous commodities is a little more active. The supply of vessels available for prompt and future loading still greatly exceeds demand, and charter rates are barely steady.

MARKS ARE HIGHER

LONDON, July 11.—German marks were 1,150,000 to the pound sterling today, compared with 1,200,000 yesterday.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Adams Ex.	70 7/8	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Air Reduction	58	58	57 3/4	57 3/4
Alcoa	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Aluminum	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Can.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Chem.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. C. & P.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Ice	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Int. Corp.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Lin. Oil	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Lumber	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Mfg.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Oil	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. P. & W.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. R. & E.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
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PLAN TO REORGANIZE SENATE CAUSES SENSATION IN SPAIN

Spanish Parliament Formed on British Model, but Methods of Election and of Government Differ Widely

MADRID, June 24 (Special Correspondence).—The question of the revision of the Spanish Constitution, which was mildly hinted at by the Government before the recent general election, has suddenly acquired a new and interesting form, and the Government has boldly declared its intention to proceed at once with the reorganization of the Upper Chamber, which is called the Senate. This is the result of the circumstance that while the Albuquerques Liberal Government was given a thoroughly satisfactory majority over all its opponents in the Chamber at the recent general election, the Senatorial elections which followed a fortnight later have not had the same satisfactory issue.

The bulk of the Spanish senators did not have to submit themselves for re-election. After the elections had been held it was found that 105 supporters of the Government had been returned to the Senate, while only 46 Conservatives were elected and 23 representing the various other, small and more or less independent parties who may be reckoned as generally likely to oppose the Government. In the elected Senate, then, the Government had evidently a good majority.

Life Members Number 180. But this is hopelessly counterbalanced by the 180 life or "vitalicio" members of the Senate who are composed of members of the royal household, generals who usually make the most formidable display in the debates, bishops, high officials of the State, persons nominated by the Crown and, especially, the grantees who have an annual income from their property of not less than \$6,000 per annum.

The Premier is thus faced with the crisis that must mark the division between the old ways of Spanish Government and the new, and he announces that he will not shirk the issue. If he attempted to do so his Government would indeed at once collapse, because there are certain elements in it, especially the Royalists, who are bent on this attack

upon the Constitution and would never consent to avoid it. Furthermore, he says that he will make this a supreme and vital issue of his ministry, and if he is thwarted by the Senate or any other body he will make it a question of confidence, and submit the issue to the King and the people.

Parliament on British Model
The Spanish Parliament in its general scheme more nearly resembles the British than any other, and, indeed, the resemblance is close, in theory at all events. It differs chiefly in the unsuitability of the Spanish election system and the impotence of Parliament in face of the system whereby its sessions are shut down and government largely conducted by decree. The upper chamber in Spain bears likeness to the House of Lords in England, and these similarities are now being keenly discussed, both by the advocates and opponents of reform, who each find arguments to support them from this source.

This governmental policy inevitably opens up the war with the Roman Catholic Church, which seemed imminent before the elections and was only postponed by the Government withdrawing its declaration of intention to modify that article in the Constitution by which assemblies of other than Roman Catholics are not tolerated in Spain.

The best opinion is that it is by no means clear how the Government is to succeed in its excellent intentions until the electoral system is completely revolutionized, and the will of the people is made to count, as it cannot possibly do at the present time.

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ARCADÉ SHOPS
FISHER'S COOKED FOOD SHOP
16 N. 6TH STREET
Home cooked meals our specialty
Mrs. Fisher's 1000 Island Dressing.

Fort Dodge
The Christian Science Monitor
is for sale on the following
news stands in
Fort Dodge, Iowa:
Marshall.....11th and Central Ave.
N. E. Peterson.....310 Central Ave.
Stevens & Hagan.....239 Central Ave.
Wabasha Hotel.....623 Central Ave.

IOWA

Davenport
(Continued)
CARL A. KAISEN'S
"HOME OF QUALITY GROCERIES"
206 Harrison St. Phone Day. 2078-2079

AHRENS & ALLISON
TAILORS AND CLEANERS
Day. 7201 411 West 2nd Street

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Herman's News Stand.....407 9th Ave.
Knox News Stand.....308 5th Ave.
Savory Hotel Stand.....4th and Locust Sts.

FRANKEL CLOTHING CO.
Complete Outfitters to Men and Boys
KUPPENHEIMER AND
SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES
STETSON AND KNOX HATS
Manhattan Shirts—Vassar Underwear
Kettles Fine Shoes for Men
Frankel, Jr. Shoes for Boys
Walnut Street, Between 5th and 6th
Des Moines, Iowa

BOEKENHOFF'S
CAFE
Good place to eat
Excellent Food. Moderate Prices
713-714 LOCUST STREET

YOUNKER BROTHERS
INTERIOR DECORATORS OF
HOMES, CHURCHES AND
BUSINESS BUILDINGS
Consultation Involves
No Obligation Whatever

YOUNKER BROTHERS
Harris-Emery's
THE STANDARD STORE OF IOWA
July Clearance
Sales—NOW!
Every section of the store joins with uncom-
mon values and sharp reductions. Bargains
throughout the store for the July Clearance.

Mrs. Dunn's Beauty Shop
EXPRESSES DIGNITY AND
SERVICE
Hair Dressing, Marcelling, Manicuring
and Shampooing
407—Shops Tel. Walnut 2287

BANKERS TRUST CO. BANK
6th and Locust
Capital 1,000,000.00 Surplus 200,000.00

DAVIDSON'S—Des Moines
Quality
Furniture—
Moderate
Prices
If you are looking for QUALITY
be sure and ask for
SCHULZE A-1 BREAD
At Your Grocer's
Iowa Loan & Trust Co. Bank
Capital, Surplus and Profits over \$1,000,000.
5% Debenture Bonds and Farm Mortgages
for sale.
4% Paid on Savings Accounts and Time Deposits
Send for circulars.

Cascade Laundry Co.
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Phone Wal. 1246
13th and Grand Avenue

The Homestead Company
Publishers, Printers, Photo Engravers, Binders,
Steel Die and Copper Plate Engraving and Elec-
trotyping. A trial order will convince you of our
quality work and service. Address:
THE HOMESTEAD COMPANY
1900 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa

VALLEY NATIONAL BANK
Walnut and Fourth Street
Business Solicited in every department
of banking
Join our Savings Club
Capital and Surplus \$100,000

Goldman-Cobacker Co.
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX
CLOTHES
High Grade Hats and Furnishings
400-411 Walnut Street

FLYNN
Perfectly Pasteurized Milk
Phone Market 1046
400-402 WALNUT

S. JOSEPH & SONS
Quality Jewelry Since 1871
JNO. E. HOOD
GREENWOOD GROCERY.
Quality and Service Dr. 52

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16 N. 6TH STREET
Home cooked meals our specialty
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IOWA

Fort Dodge
(Continued)
THE BOSTON STORE
FORT DODGE, IOWA
Stands out as a leader among Northwest
Iowa Department Stores

DESSINGER'S CAFE
First door South Courthouse
The Home Furniture Co.
OF FORT DODGE

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DOVES HAT SHOP
114 S. Clinton Street
E. G. SPITLER N. F. SPITLER
Iowa Paint & Wallpaper Co.
Iowa City, Iowa Phone Black 444
713 S. Clinton St.

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Beautiful White Gold 15-Jewel Watch \$21.00
RAY SENY, MASON CITY, IA.

DAMON IGOU CO.
"The Big Dry Goods and Ready-to-Wear
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MASON CITY, IA.
"NORTH IOWA'S STYLE CENTER"

MASON CITY FUR SHOPPE
Formerly
MASON CITY ROBE & TANNING CO.
Fur Coats, Robes, Rugs and
Ladies' Fine Furs
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
New Location 217 N. Federal Ave.
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"We Know the Game"
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Everything for the Home
LET US KNOW YOUR NEEDS.
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G. N. HOLLOWAY
ELECTRIC WIRING AND FIXTURES
RADIO ENGINEERS
STERLING DRY GOODS CO.
"Trade Where You Do the Best"
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The Christian Science Monitor
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Sioux Apartment Hotel, 19th & Grandview Blvd.

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Arkansas City
The Christian Science Monitor
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Summit St. News Stand, 113 N. Summit St.
Lewis News Stand.....117 N. Summit St.

Hutchinson
The Christian Science Monitor
is for sale on the following
news stands in
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Fred Harvey News Stand No. 1
Fred Harvey News Stand No. 2
Santa Fe Station

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(Continued)
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Federal SYSTEM
OF BAKERIES
—HANDY STORES—
TO SERVE YOU

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719 Hennepin Ave. 728 First Ave., No.
1028 Hennepin Ave. 880 Wabasha St., St. Paul

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PICTURES
Buza's
DISTINCTIVE STATIONERY
NINE TWENTY-ONE NICOLLET AVENUE
MINNEAPOLIS

GIFTS
CARDS
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We store and insure your furs for 2% of
your value.
For a limited time we will return your coat
or wrap for \$10.00. Choice of about sixty dif-
ferent pieces of fabric materials.
For Better Chocolates
For Better Luncheons
Special Candies Ice Creams
Sherbets French Pastries
IVEY CHOCOLATE SHOP
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The St. Paul Dis. Co., 809 Wabasha at 6th St.

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PHOTO ENGRAVERS
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Special attention given to After Theatre
Parties

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ROBERT L. CARLEY
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Interests of Non-Residents Carefully
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STEARNS
PRINTING COMPANY
GLOBE BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINN.

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Kansas City, Mo.

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Home-Cooked Food
Surber's Cafeteria
Boodle Building, 1008 Walnut Street
LUNCHEON
11 A. M. to 3:30 P. M.

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Greeting Cards, Book Markers, Gift Books,
706 Commerce Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

AINES FARM DAIRY CO.
"THE HOME OF PURE MILK"
Giles Rd., at 51st Both Phones.

S. H. FUHRMAN, Jeweler
REPAIRING, GENERAL JEWELRY LINE
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INSURANCE AND LOANS
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UNIQUE
GIFTS
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STANDARD AND PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS
We also sell and rent all makes of
machines in our Used Machine Dept.
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Butter
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MARCEL WAVING
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"Always Better Cleaners"
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Also Special Plate Luncheon and Dinner
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A. W. Klunder, Manager
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Work called for and delivered
Doing something better in our way of cutting
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Needlecraft, Lingerie and Hosiery
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Chemical Cleaners and Dyers
Harrison 7545-7546
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MINNIE A. BOUTELL
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Serving Continuously from
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"Groceries You Like"
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35c and 50c Meals Our Specialty
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WOODRUFF'S SHOE STORE
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and day phone service; pool and comfort-
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H. G. STEELE, FURNACE & MET. CO.
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A place of refinement to bring you
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Tasty, summer, winter, indoor, outdoor,
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Cash and Carry
Summer Dresses, Suits, Blouses and
Lingerie washed by hand.
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Strictly Made to Order
Complete line of Brasieres
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All Kinds of Laundry Service
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DRESSING LINGERIE HEMSTITCHING
HANDMADE BEDSPREADS
MEINSEN'S MARKET
FRESH MEATS AND VEGETABLES
Tel. Lin. 5885 We Deliver.

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to write the Fire Ins. on your house or house-
hold goods. Ground Flr. Scarritt Bldg.
Grand 3054 4386 Vista Ave.

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TODAY AND EVERY DAY
WE SERVE SPECIAL
Club Breakfasts 25c, Lunch 35c, Dinner 50c
Sunday Brunch 10c
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Formerly Mrs. DeVoe's & Templeton Cafeteria
PARTIES ARRANGED FOR 2519 Troost

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Exceptional Values
OUR GOODS FROM FACTORY
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The Tavern
Home Cooking
311 East 12th
From 11 A. M. to 8 P. M.
811 E. 12th Street Del. 0678

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"THE QUALITY KIND"
Not How Cheap—But How Good
Terms can be arranged
F. WARNER KARLING
FURNITURE CO.
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(Fifteenth and Olive)
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Victor 1100
5 AND 7 PASSENGER SEDANS
Reliable 24 Hour Service
"Drive it yourself" cars and Garage at
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THE ROCKHILL
GRAYLOCK TAVERN
Exclusive Service at Popular Prices
Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner. Parties Arranged For.
We serve eggs and milk
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We Treat You Fair
Fair Express and
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Moving, Packing, Shipping,
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S. G. ADAMS STAMP
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Complete Office Outfitters
Let us do your Printing
Quick—Accurate—Cheap
412-414 N. Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.
KRUMM, FLORIST
6612 Delmar Canby 7404
Flowers for all occasions
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JOHN S. BUNTING
THE JEWELER
2910 NORTH VANDEVENTER

NEBRASKA
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Lowest Summer Prices
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HUTCHINS & HYATT CO.
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Hart Schaffner & Marx
Clothes
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PEOPLE'S
GROCERY
"Everything for the Table"
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Griswold Seed & Nursery Co.
10th and N Sts.
Complete Oil and Gas Station
8th and N Sts.

Where Quality Reigns
Wagner & Walt
Grocery & Market—12th & F Sts.
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Artistic Pianos
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HAUCK STUDIO
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LAUNDRY
318 North Twelfth Street
Established 1881

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Bernice EXCLUSIVE Charter Oak
1118 N St. B 6778

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Auto Electric Trouble taken care of
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Jeweler—Diamond Merchant
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Nobby Up-to-Date Footwear
Moderate Prices
CINCINNATI SHOE STORE
G. ELLINGER, Prop. 145-146 N. 12th St.

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FRED R. BENNETT
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Members Florida's Telegraph Delivery
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FRANK E. STEVENS, Pres.

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KRUMM, FLORIST
6612 Delmar Canby 7404
Flowers for all occasions
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NEBRASKA
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Hart Schaffner & Marx
Clothes
Annex

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HAUCK STUDIO
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B-2991 1216 O St.

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1118 N St. B 6778

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1918 O Street B-1238

HENDRY'S CAFE
136 North Eleventh
Always Open Phone B 1588

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Jeweler—Diamond Merchant
1811 O Street LINCOLN, NEB.

Nobby Up-to-Date Footwear
Moderate Prices
CINCINNATI SHOE STORE
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FRED R. BENNETT
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LOTHES
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CLEANERS
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Prompt, Reliable
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RETRADING & TIRE REPAIRING
Turn your tire troubles over to us
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Every Week at Reduced Prices

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6% Savings—Home Loans
Satisfactory Ready to Wear Apparel
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Men, Women and Boys

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Storage, Packing, Moving, Shipping
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Mr. Huxley's Marginal Reflections

On the Margin: Notes and Essays

By Aldous Huxley.
Chicago & London:
George H. Doran
Co. \$2.

"It is good," writes the author of these essays, "for solemnity's nose to be tweaked, it is good for human pomposity to be made to look mean and ridiculous," which might suggest to those unacquainted with Mr. Huxley the unmitigated satirist. His irony, however, as well as his enthusiasm—a cultivation of the one has not entailed a withering of the other—are kept well in control. If he tweaks solemnity's nose, he does it so adroitly and convincingly that, here and there, we are almost persuaded to recognize it as our own. His very manner of dealing with all kinds of subjects of varying interest, his modesty and yet his assurance, born of wide culture and considered judgment, his humor which is never frivolous, and his erudition which is never dull, make him a most delightful companion with whom to visit Chaucer's England or Dante's Italy, with whom to discuss the nonsense rhymes of Edward Lear, or the Eminent Victorians of Mr. Strachey.

Those who, greatly daring, tilt at the time-honored customs of others or their accepted methods of work and pleasure, need to be on their guard lest there be found a hint of superiority in their demeanor. Mr. Huxley approaches such subjects with a disarming wistfulness, so that, while his irony is none the less decisive and relevant, it is delivered with an air of apology which pleases and entertains us. Most excellent are his diatribes on the British method of celebrating centenaries, which he finds both unintelligent and insincere; and still more worthy of his sword, what he considers one of the worst of modern menaces, the "mechanically stereotyped" distractions of the twentieth century. "Today," he writes, "the inventions of the scenario writer go out from Los Angeles across the whole world. Countless audiences soak passively in the tepid bath of nonsense."

Mr. Huxley has read much and with

chastity in other languages besides his own. It is a pretty conceit, and one which he follows out with skillful consistency, this rediscovery of Voltaire in Mr. Strachey, and something of Ben Jonson, though not as complete a reproduction, in M. Anatole France. There is so much in these often slight, brief essays to recommend them to all manner of readers that it is difficult to define wherein their charm chiefly lies. Originality and a certain robust intellectual independence, the result, as he admits, of "fastidious rejection of what is easy and obvious"—these make him good company with new and old favorites; and we find him not less reliable nor sincere in his enthusiasms—of which he has many—as in his aversions, if so strong a word can be used for what have become the objects of his cheerful satire. A certain habitual detachment, which causes him to observe, "Too often I find myself sadly and coldly unmoved in the midst of multitudinous emotion," is far from hampering him in the cultivation of his own enthusiasms, which are staple and satisfying. Let anyone read his essay on Chaucer and doubt this, or his sympathetic insight. Irony has full play in the essay on Centenaries, but, subordinate though it is to the main theme, there is a brief tribute to Shelley, which shows real comprehension and genuine feeling.

Perhaps what we value most in Mr. Huxley is his undoubted sincerity, his avoidance of all posings and artifices, his perfectly straightforward judgment upon the things which have set him thinking, far from sweeping or ornamental, but penetrating and measured. Those in any degree familiar with the purpose of Ben Jonson can imagine how he would appeal to Mr. Huxley, how much he, as well as M. Anatole France, must have in common with the Elizabethan. If anyone doubt it, let him read what Mr. Huxley has to say on Ben Jonson, and he will find passages not a few which might be taken to set forth the very style and character of these essays. E. F. H.

Sword and Plowshare

Lettres inédites du
Maréchal Bugeaud,
Duc d'Isly.
1808-1849

Collected by
André de Bugeaud,
Colonel, 1st
Regiment of
Cavalry, 1st
Division, 1st
Army, 1849.
Paris: Paul
Gauthier, 12
rue de la Harpe.

has been a collection of letters written by a military officer who belonged to the Napoleonic period—an endless source of fascination for the student of war. Half a century has elapsed since the exploits of Marshal Bugeaud formed the subject of a biography by Count d'Isly, and the interval which separates that publication (an English translation appeared in 1882) and the present volume of "Lettres" is explained by the fact that Bugeaud's principal correspondent survived until 1914.

In the biography Count d'Isly declared that "the figure of the greatest and most complete military figure of the nineteenth century was that of Bugeaud." During the Napoleonic campaigns, this young subordinate showed such bravery that he earned a colonelcy within 10 years of service. Soon afterward he entered into a long period of enforced retirement, being recalled to active duties by the revolution of July, 1830. He conquered Abd-el-Kader during the Algerian struggle, and to him the famous Zouaves owed their establishment. We find him commanding the army in Paris at the revolution of 1848, having previously gained the title of Duc d'Isly and received a marshal's baton. Thus we see that, in perusing his correspondence, we are dealing with documents of importance; and, though we may not be prepared to subscribe to the claim that Bugeaud is one of the most complete personalities of French history, there is little doubt that he, perhaps more than most soldiers, "reflects the soul of the French army."

The Antidote of Agriculture
"The sword we shall always have with us." Those whose blind faith is in the sword are especially prone to this belief, and, if it is to be rebutted, we must not rely on argument nor on the counter-claim of humanism and pacifism. We need to find some example of apostasy from the sword among soldiers themselves—and military folk, as we learned during the late war in Europe, have a disconcerting way of revealing in their own nature a desire for peace and amity. Marshal Bugeaud, Duc d'Isly, is a noble figure for our purpose, the one known as a soldier of "zeal, noble ambition, indomitable courage, and patriotic fire"; and yet, while in retirement, he applied all his ardor, devotion, and need of activity, to perfecting methods of agriculture—until the antithesis of his military career! "My farming occupations," he once wrote to a friend, "have absorbed me. I have a greater passion each day for farming, and I am beginning to be an authority on this work. One consults me, another quotes me, and a third asks me for plans on such and such an undertaking—and you may judge for yourself if I am gratified to see myself useful and making a name in agriculture!"

It is not unnatural, of course, that Bugeaud should turn wistful eyes back to the glories of the world of military; and for in those days there was no doubt about the glamour, what of medals and other favors bestowed by the Emperor, treasured by the recipients above all distinctions, and of Royalist flourishes, and occasional talk of "glorious" but—

his retirement, he addresses an appeal to the Army Commission. He desires keenly to be employed in the service "less for ambition, than for self-respect and honor." The position of being a "ticket-of-leave" man, so to speak, with gendarmes spying on his every movement, is unbearable. But his resentment cools down, and he throws himself more and more into his agricultural work, despite the fact that his environment remains partly military; for many of his letters, full of energetic eloquence, are written to a soldier comrade named De Bussy. Bugeaud's letters were not written for publication. Therefore we are able to judge the man by them: they reveal his whole heart, and have preserved the vivacity and spontaneity of a charming mind. "O moral power, thou art the queen of armies," he exclaims, and we recognize in him, as we would recognize, one suspects, in the majority of these famous fighters, a man who, although born in an environment of strife and suffering, did not find existence altogether intolerable when he was transplanted to an environment in which the sword became a plowshare. The truth is, of course, that mankind is imbued with an irresistible desire to expend energy. That this desire can be satisfied without saber-flashing is shown most emphatically in the alternate career of Bugeaud himself.

THOMAS MOULT.

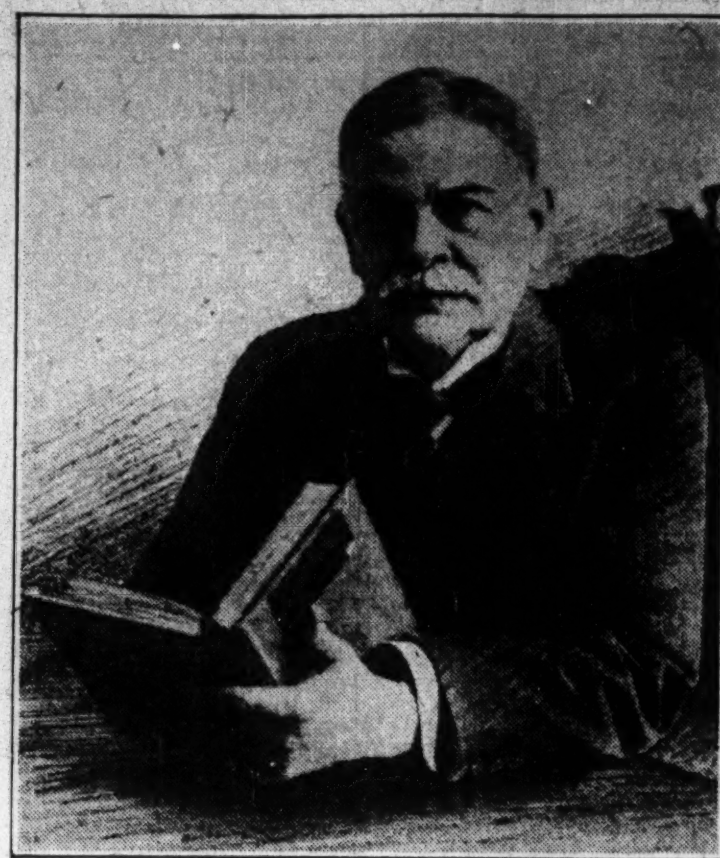
An Intimate Story of American Indian Life

Old Indian Trails

By Walter McClintock.
Boston:
Houghton Mifflin
Co. \$2.

An interesting and somewhat remarkable contribution to disinterestedly American literature has been made by Mr. McClintock. The author has no claim to a particular literary style, yet he has achieved a unique place for himself by telling his story almost in the language of his original notes, made in the long years during which he lived, as a member of the tribe, among the Blackfoot Indians, in Montana, close to the Canadian boundary line. The reader, suspicious of being bored, is entertained and instructed, perhaps because he finds himself relieved of the responsibility of gaining some abstract and possibly concealed viewpoint. The book has not been written for a purpose, unless indeed the purpose may be to paint the life of the aborigines in natural settings and faithful colors.

Mr. McClintock voluntarily took upon himself the exile which gave the opportunity for his extensive and interesting study. In 1896 he went into the western country, as a member of President Cleveland's commission appointed to recommend a federal forest reserve policy. With this work completed, he yielded to what he confesses had been a long-entertained desire to live away from the cities and among the mountains and wilds. His Indian guide offered the opportunity by extending an invitation to join his people, on the eastern slope of the Rockies. There he gathered and there he wrote what had never before been written, and what no man may ever again be able to write. Faithfully and interestingly he has recorded the traditions of his Indian friends and companions, their songs, their superstitions and their social habits and customs. In the bibliography of the American Indians the book will have its place for many years. There are few attempts at purely imaginative writing, but at times Mr. McClintock's descriptions are vivid and



From the frontispiece of "Thomas Nelson Page," by Roswell Page.
(New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Thomas Nelson Page

The Business of Being a Virginian

Thomas Nelson Page

By his brother,
Roswell Page.
New York:
Charles Scribner's
Sons, 150 N. 5th St.

E. F. H.

"The subject of this memoir," says the author, "was, after ex-President Wilson, perhaps the most distinguished son of Virginia"—of this day and generation, of course being understood. Some there may be who will challenge this statement, but that point is not of so much significance for us as is the phrase "son of Virginia." The writer of this biography is a true Virginian of the old school, as was his brother also. That is, the old localizing instinct was strong in them both. The first duty of life was to be "a Virginian gentleman." "My county" was the important spot on the map of the world—my people were the best, in like manner, there was a great sense of ancestry, as shown in the first chapter of the book where pass in review before us the great Nelsons and Pages of the past. Like his distinguished contemporary of the same name, Walter Page, Thomas Nelson Page was born and raised on a plantation, and, as a boy of 10 or 11, he lived within the sound of some of the most terrible battles of the Civil War. He had to be the man of the family, while his father and uncle were away at the front; and, with his brother, used to ride to the station on errands, astride the one riding horse left by the army, having to ford a deep stream on the way. "Two Little Confederates" is the record of his experience in the war. After the war, life was no easier. The boy's father, Major John Page, having returned to his profession, leaving the management of the plantation to Col. William Nelson, his brother-in-law. During these reconstruction years, the boys of the family walked every day, or occasionally they rode on a borrowed mule, four and a half miles to the house of a relative who kept a small school. In the in-

tervals of education, they helped with the farm work. "Tom" Page then went to Washington College, Lexington, Va., while General Lee was president. After a year of teaching in Kentucky, he took the law course at the University of Virginia, shortly afterward becoming a member of the bar of Richmond. It was while living in Richmond that he began to write. "Marse Chan" was his first story. Though the publishers held it for three years, when it was finally published, it won instant and astonishing recognition. Thus were his steps diverted into a new path—and success came. He wrote easily, and often very rapidly, many more tales of "the old South." He moved to Washington, he traveled abroad, he became the friend of famous men and women, and was named Ambassador to Italy. Thus he served his country as well as Virginia.

"This memoir is of one who lived a noble life and possessed a charming personality. He filled with distinction a part on a wide stage, having known the extremes of adversity and prosperity, and met both with equanimity and serenity." So writes Mr. Roswell Page. He is not in a real sense a biographer nor a critic of his brother's writings. He is, rather, the recorder of pleasant incidents and friendships in the life of one whom he loved.

Mr. Plumb's Plan

Industrial Democracy; a Plan for Its Achievement
By Glenn E. Plumb.
New York:
H. W. Hodge, 82

business of creating wealth by the application of human energy to the forces found in nature has grown more and more monopolistic, until today it is well-nigh controlled by groups of financial entrepreneurs. To the author of this fascinating book there came an inspiration to re-democratize industry without demolishing its structure by applying to it the ideals agreed upon by the founders of the American Nation in the Declaration of Independence.

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theory which today holds millions of people in its thrall, and which already has changed the destinies of several great nations. Glenn E. Plumb has invented another theory which conceivably may have an equally important influence upon civilization. Not that his theory is destructive, like that of Marx. He has no wish to abolish private property nor to equalize the division of profits from industry irrespective of individual initiative and contribution thereto. He holds that:

"The action taken by the founders of the American Nation exactly marks the course for us to follow in the present crisis. They reconstructed their political institutions in accordance with the fundamental principles, that, from the very nature of human kind, must govern all the relations to each other. They declared that all men are created equal and are equally endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are the rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It is evident from the statement of these rights that they apply to industrial as well as to political relations, the activities by which the lives of men are sustained, as well as to the activities by which they regulate their life-sustaining activities. This fact was recognized by the founders of the American Nation when they declared that 'for the securing of these rights governments are instituted among men.'"

The Author Escapes Pessimism

The author has eluded the pitfall of pessimism. Critical as he is of inefficiency in existing industrial methods, he nevertheless declares: "There are ample grounds upon which to rest the highest hopes for the future of mankind if only we can come to a common understanding of the fundamental principles that underlie our common problem. These are the principles of democracy written into our constitutions, recognized by our greatest jurists in the interpretation of our constitutions and revered by all who believe in human justice as the basic principles upon which our civilization has been constructed." And again in the closing sentence of his book, he says: "There will be no revolution; no violence; no appeal to class hatred; no disruption of the extremes of adversity and prosperity; no untested economic, social or political theories—only constructive, co-operative action on the part of all who have faith in our common humanity."

To the construction of his formula, Mr. Plumb has brought not only an erudition unusually profound, but also analytical attributes which enable him to pierce the shams of intrigue and to lay bare the palpitating causes of the present crisis in the world's affairs. And, in addition, he has clothed his thoughts in a vernacular free from cant, untrammelled by technicalities; in fact, he has produced a book so simply phrased as to make it a fascinating treatise on economics.

A summation of the economic ideals which he is seeking to apply can best be expressed in the author's words: "The equal right to life includes the equal right to the enjoyment of living. The equal right to liberty includes the equal right to self-control of industry; and the equal right to the pursuit of happiness includes the equal right to free choice of industrial occupation. . . . Under joint control of all those who are engaged in the enterprise, who contribute to it their labor or their money capital—will lead to the creation of a good feeling between labor and management and will greatly facilitate voluntary co-operation, and only by voluntary co-operation can the highest efficiency be achieved."

G. T. O.

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A Book More Pleasant Than Deep

Some Makers of American Literature

By William Leach
Boston:
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Smiling Mr. Phelps, Hampson professor of English Literature at Yale, is a literary brother of his western colleague, Mr. Stuart P. Sherman. In each man, when he takes up his pointer and begins to talk upon letters, there is a similar echo of the Sunday school; they are both delightful companions, and one imagines that their students cherish them as a deeply-felt fondness for such human instructors. Sherman and Phelps have a sense of humor, for which almost anything may be forgiven them and us. In a sense, almost everything Phelps has written has been table-talk, with the college campus visible through the east window, and the chapel through the west. A conversational tone pervades his criticism; how, then, he is surprised if the chapters of the present book, delivered originally as lectures before the demise of Danmuth, seem with the anecdotes, the bonhomie and the social charm of the platform? Differ with him as you will, Phelps is never dull; if he holds his hearers in the leash of a doctrine, it is a long leash that lets one free for many a caper. There is zest in the man, a bright-eyed eagerness for literary adventure.

The chapters that compose his latest book are devoted to a contrast between Jonathan Edwards and Benjamin Franklin—the man of God and the man of the world; to James Fenimore Cooper as the exemplar of romantic fiction; to Webster and Lincoln as the symbols of political idealism; to Hawthorne as our great novelist; to Emerson as our practical philosopher, and, finally, to Mark Twain. Phelps "takes no one's word" for things; it is a healthy trait and, in the instance of Mark Twain's criticism of Cooper, it illustrates how unreliable a humorist may become when determined to poke fun at a chosen object. For, in two instances quoted as samples, Twain—almost deliberately, it would seem—does violence to Cooper in order to impress the point. He misquotes episodes, he substitutes one character for another, and, so too, in the case of the famous Webster speech of the 7th of March, 1850, in which Phelps, after re-reading the oration in the light of history, finds Webster thoroughly consistent to the ideals that had impelled him from the beginning: "Remember the two words—Constitution and Union—and you have the key to his conduct. . . . Webster was a constructive statesman, who changed the course of history by talking."

Phelps performs a similar service

by reminding us that Franklin's autobiography (the vicissitudes through which the original manuscript passed make capital bibliographical history!) is genuine only in the edition of Bigelow. The William Temple Franklin edition—edited by the famous man's grandson—is still more widely circulated than Bigelow's; and that is a pity, as anyone will agree after learning the nature of the corrections which grandson Franklin felt it incumbent upon him to make in the interests of propriety. "He was an ideally bad editor; his first step was to exchange his grandfather's original manuscript with a Frenchman who owned a transcript which looked much cleaner; not content with printing from a copy, when he owned the original, he made more than 1200 changes in the text, mostly in the direction of what he considered elegance. One illustration of his methods will suffice. When Franklin described how Governor Keith came to Keimer's printing office, not to see the proprietor, but the boy, Keimer was so amazed, that according to Franklin, 'he stared like a pig poisoned.' William Temple evidently thought this a vulgar expression, and changed the one phrase to 'Keimer stared with astonishment.'"

Anecdote and Appreciation

If Phelps picks some of the bubbles in Twain's case against Cooper—who was, after all, said and done, a writer of indifferent English, always the gainer by translation into another tongue—he lingers fondly over the man's original fiction, placing "Huckleberry Finn" at the top. Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter" he considers as the best novel ever written in the western hemisphere. Emerson's "The Humble-Bee" is the best poem ever penned by the Concord sage, who was better as a poet than as a prosaist; at least, "I had to choose, I had rather keep the one volume of verse than the 10 of prose." There are amusing sidelights upon Emerson's manner of lecturing and upon his relations with Carlyle.

All in all, a book much more pleasant than deep, crammed with anecdote and appreciation, easily read and stimulating to more intimate acquaintance with the authors treated. As such, it fulfills the very purpose for which it was written.

L. O.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Modern Coinage of Conversation

IT IS small, mostly copper, much nickel, various pieces of silver, and the smallest conceivable amount of gold. Good conversation is mostly out of circulation. The causes are very hard to find. A cynical friend said to me, "People nowadays with anything to say refrain from talking, because they want to keep all their brilliant ideas for use in writing instead of giving them away for nothing; and lest they later find that somebody has made money out of them." The lips of conversation have closed and sealed because of the eye to commerce! Whatever there is in this it remains unconvincing.

A more likely cause is the rapid pace at which we live and the motion picture mentality it produces. "Getting and spending we lay waste our powers." And we have lost the habit of "noble leisure," that growing time in which, released from the pressure of time, our thinking can straighten and stretch itself. In spite of all the advances we have made this half-century, we have lost ground in the art of conversation.

That is to say, there is plenty of small talk. Most people seem to carry a pocketful of pennies, and they rattle them when they go into society. Many, many folk strew clear of subjects which demand a revolution of the clock, for lack of leisure on the one hand, and lack of ability on the other. It will be recalled that the ladies of Cranford kept themselves deliberately aloof from the subject of conversation, because they might, perforce, prolong a call beyond the conventional and sacred fifteen minutes. Their type of conversation was limited by the length of the call. The limit now seems to be for other reasons. Addison once upbraided an unsociable fellow, and replied: "I regret I have no small change in my pocket, but I have a good balance at the bank." Well, today, as I say, our pockets bulge with small change. We do not converse; we chatter. Our conversations are below the level of our understandings. We exhibit vulgarity of language and style, and that still more odious thing, liberality.

The fact is we do not understand how great a pleasure there is in genuine conversation. We are bent on entertaining our visitors or amusing them; we profess to have every kind of hospitality but intellectual hospitality. Speaking of pleasure in conversation, thought immediately flies to the rich feast of Boswell's Johnson. Ah, if only Macaulay had had a Boswell, Sir George Trevelyan would have been eclipsed! If only George Meredith had had a Boswell, what delightful conversations he would have written down, what phrases posterity would have had to play with! Dr. Johnson says of Edmund Burke, "He is never what we call hum-drum, never un-

willing to begin to talk nor in haste to leave." Burke, sir, is such a man that if you met him for the first time in the street where you were stopped by a drove of oxen, and you and he stepped aside to take shelter but for five minutes, he'd talk to you in such a manner that, when you parted, you would say, "This is an extraordinary man." And it was Goldsmith who said, "Burke winds into a subject like a serpent."

A taste of Burke's quality has been preserved and presented in Mrs. Crewe's "Extracts From Mr. Burke's Table Talk at Creeve Hall." Speaking of Fox's attachment to France, Burke said, "Yes his attachment has been great and long; for like a cat, he has continued faithful to the house after the family has left it." Of Windham, Burke said he "often reminded him of Eddystone Lighthouse dashed at by the waves, but continuing steadily to give light to surrounding objects." It is written that once when Meredith was entertaining the Whitefriars Club at his charming residence on Box Hill the tea cups ran short for the invading party and there was a little stir. The party had been discussing trouble then brewing in the East. Meredith beamed at his guests and said "I was just telling you there were troubles in China."

What we see in Johnson, Boswell, Burke, Meredith, is a delightful exchange of ideas, the giving and receiving of all that was best and deepest in their thoughts. Conversation is an art to shine at, and they shone at it; they revelled in it, extracted from it and with effort to short sentences, because they might, perforce, prolong a call beyond the conventional and sacred fifteen minutes. Their type of conversation was limited by the length of the call. The limit now seems to be for other reasons. Addison once upbraided an unsociable fellow, and replied: "I regret I have no small change in my pocket, but I have a good balance at the bank." Well, today, as I say, our pockets bulge with small change. We do not converse; we chatter. Our conversations are below the level of our understandings. We exhibit vulgarity of language and style, and that still more odious thing, liberality.

method: "A chronological Deductions of the Variations of Style (to be corrected from ye Alphabet of my books) in ye language of England between ann. 700 and ye attempt last made, towards its refinement by Sir Philip Sidney in his Arcadia, between 1580 and 1590." His wife and Will Hewer were often called upon to help Pepps in the numbering or arranging of his books—he lavished the most patient care upon them, though he had one habit which would horrify the modern bibliophile, and that was his liking to replace a first edition by a later one. Still, as might be expected from the man who made it and the time in which it was made, the Peppian Library contains many most rare vol-

Oriole
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
My garden holds a little shining pond
With tiger lilies ringed. It mirrors
gaily.
In its deep lucid blue, each flaming
flower
That preens her lovely, vivid self
there daily.

This morning, came an oriole to bathe,
Wooded from his winging by the
bright reflection.
He flashed his black and orange in the
pool.
And now—his image lily's resurrec-
tion.
Margaret E. Blanchard.

cool breath of the summit spaces
greeted us.
But the end was not yet. Tugging
our horses' heads up out of the ferns
and grass, and driving in the pack
horses, we moved on through the blue
and scarlet, on the dome to the sky-
line. And, as we crested that skyline,
the full loveliness of Minto Pasture
burst finally upon us. For just above
the first forty acres is another and
larger natural pasture, almost level, in
which, instead of fern brake, thousands
of plants of Indian hellebore rose
straight and tall amid the grass as
backing for the blue and scarlet; and
in addition to the three flowers of the
lower pasture, here the ground was
thickly sown with white mariposa



"In Doubt." From the Painting by Charles Yardley Turner

umes—Caxtons, Wynkyn de Worde, and Pynsons. Besides these Pepps was a collector of things which were of little monetary value in his day but which, owing to the lapse of time, have become curious and interesting, such as the four little volumes named Penny Merriments; Penny Witticism; Penny Complements; Penny Godlines. Also he collected five folio volumes of old English broadside ballads, most of which are in black letter, the largest collection of the kind existing; four quarto volumes of the New Tracts; and the New Pamphlets for the six years from 1660 to 1666. This is only to mention a few of the treasures of the Peppian Library.—E. Hallam Moorhouse, in "Samuel Pepps, Esq."

July Honey

In mid-July be ready for the noise
Of million bees in old Lime-avenues.
As though hot noon had found a dron-
ing voice
To ease her soul. Here for those busy
crews
Green leaves and pale-stemmed clus-
ters of green flowers
Build heavy perfume, cool, green-
twilight bowers
Whence, laden by load, through the long
summer days
They fall their glassy cells.
With dark green honey, clear as chrys-
oprase,
Which housewives shun; but the bee-
master tells
This brand is more delicious than all
else.

—Martin Armstrong.

An Omnibus Art

One of the most embarrassing limita-
tions of poetry is that the language
you use is not your own to do entirely
what you like with. Times actually
come when in the conscious stage of
composition you have to consult a
dictionary or another writer as to
what word you are going to use. It
is no longer practical to coin words,
resurrect obsolete ones and generally
to tease the language as the Ellen
bentham did. A great living English
poet, Mr. Charles Doughty, is appar-
ently a disquieting instance to the
contrary. But he has lost his way in
the centuries; he belongs really to the
sixteenth century.
It is intolerable to feel so bound
compared with the freedom of a musi-
cian or a sculptor; in spite of the
exactions of that side of the art, the
poet cannot escape into mere
rhythmic sound; there is always the
dead load of sense to drag about with
him. I have often felt I would like to
be a painter at work on a still life,
puzzling out ingenious relationships
between a group of objects varying
in form, texture and colour. Then
when people came up and asked me:
"Tell me, sir, is that a Spode jar?" or
"Isn't that a very unusual variety of
glaze?" I would be able to wave them
away placidly; the questions would be
irrelevant. But I can't do that; it is
poetry, everything is relevant; it is an
omnibus of an art—a public omnibus.
—Robert Graves, in "On English
Poetry."

Ferns

Network of golden ferns, whose
tracery weaves,
In lingering twilights of warm summer
eves,
Ethereal frescoes, pictures fugitive,
Drawn on the flickering and blue
foliaged wall.
Of the dense forest are the night
shades fall.
—Paul Hamilton Hayne.

Reclamation Service

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the large departments of
the United States Government,
known as the Reclamation Ser-
vice, has for its purpose the reclaiming
of arid and almost useless land, and
the restoration thereof to a condition
of productiveness. One of the reclama-
tion projects carried to completion
by this department of government
called for the boring of a large tunnel,
some miles in length, through one of
the Rocky Mountains, in order that
the waters of a river might thereby be
directed upon a large tract of erst-
while comparatively unproductive land.
It was a hard and tedious piece of
work, demanding expert engineering
skill and a large expenditure of time
and money. All of this, however, mili-
tated not in the least against the work,
because of the assurance of the im-
mense advantages which were sure to
accrue with the completion of the en-
terprise. The results which have been
obtained have happily justified the
fond hopes and expectations of the
builders.

Even a cursory inspection of hu-
manity's condition, of the misdirected
efforts prompted by wrong or mis-
taken motives, leads us to recognize
the great need for a service of spiritual
reclamation among mankind. The
fruits of peace and protection, of
health and happiness, of success and
satisfaction, so universally sought
after, either directly or indirectly,
either knowingly or unknowingly, are
seldom harvested and enjoyed. One
evident reason for this is the human
tendency to associate these desirable
fruits with matter, with material pos-
sessions, with persons, with place,
with material environment.

Now, Christian Science reasons logi-
cally and proves conclusively that since
happiness, peace, and contentment are
conditions of thought, it must follow
that they are not to be found in
non-intelligent matter; nor are they
dependent upon matter, material ac-
quired personality, human place or
position for expression and realiza-
tion. Writing of this on page 66 of
"Science and Health with Key to the
Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy states, "Spirit-
ual development germinates not from
seed sown in the soil of material
hopes, but when these decay, Love
propagates anew the higher joys of
Spirit, which have no taint of earth."
In spite of the plain teachings of the
Bible, in spite of the recorded experi-

ences of the children of Israel, indi-
vidually and as a nation, wherein it is
shown that serfdom, sickness, sorrow,
and sin are the fruits of material
thinking and living, while, contrari-
wise, liberation, progress, prosperity,
and health are the rewards of obedi-
ence to God's spiritual demands and
commands,—in spite of this, Christen-
dom has seemed to continue thinking,
living, and striving materially. Natur-
ally a deplorable state of spiritual
aridity has followed, so that "the
fruit of the Spirit," spoken of by Paul
and harvested completely by our Way-
shower, Christ Jesus, has been sadly
lacking. Barren lives, disappointed
hopes, sin-bound and bedridden hu-
manity,—all call loudly for a spiritual
reclamation service.

This need is met satisfactorily by
Christian Science, in fulfillment of the
Scriptural promises, and in accord-
ance with the spiritual precepts and
practice of Christ Jesus. Under the
government of God, divine Love, as is
fully explained by Christian Science,
there is a perfectly operating and ever
available reclamation service, which
operates in accordance with and because
of the invariable laws of divine Prin-
ciple, and which is available to all who
will turn humbly to God and honestly
endeavor to conform to the spiritual
rules of harmony. There may seem to
be mountains of selfishness, pride,
egotism, to be plucked before the heal-
ing and life-giving waters of divine
Love may be actively employed and
their blessings enjoyed. It may be
that the restraining influence and di-
recting control of spiritual power and
law are required to forestall and annul
human intemperance of thought and
action, which would otherwise damage
and destroy. Human efforts always
need to be conserved and directed by
divine wisdom, that they may even
approximate the right results, which
are desired, and which should speak
of God's government and protection.
Through Christian Science the water
of Life, spoken of by the Revelator,
has been brought to humanity; and
by means thereof the prophecy of
Isaiah is being fulfilled: "The desert
shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose.
... Then the eyes of the blind shall be
opened, and the ears of the deaf shall
be unstopped. Then shall the lame
man leap as an hart, and the tongue
of the dumb sing: for in the wilder-
ness shall waters break out, and
streams in the desert."

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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Country School-Room

(Adirondack Mountains)

"Turn to page ten in your Arithme-
tics."
Rustle of yellow pages like a snake
Among old leaves. The small boy
tries to make
His mind go through its jumbled bag
of tricks.
But how can he lay hands on eight
times six
When mountains fill the window and
a lake
Nudges his dreams, when autumn
And the ache
Of color, noon and numbers meet
and mix?
Fuzzled, he asks the tree-tops, but
the sun
Covers his desk with blots and yel-
low scrawls.
A woodchuck mocks him. . . .
The walls
Dissolve. Vague thoughts bemuse
him, one by one.
As numberless and nameless as their
calls.
—Louis Untermeyer, in "Roast Levia-
than."

A Japanese Masterpiece

There is Art in literature, in prose
in poetry. The Japanese poet, Basho,
produced a masterpiece: "Old pond—
frog jump in—water sound." That
means nothing if you are not familiar
with it. But the translation of his
thought into the picture: A little cot-
tage near the old pond, where the
palms grow in the garden of green
moss—the stone lantern and the
simple gate.

One rainy day in spring, Basho
seated himself in front of his desk,
looking through a round window
toward the pond, and meditated. Sud-
denly, he heard a sound of splashing
water, then he saw a frog swimming,
and Basho jumped and in ecstasy he
called out, for there was inspiration
and he started his poem. "Old pond—
frog jump in—water sound." He
composed his poem, unconsciously,
dreamlike; what a wonderful inspira-
tion that was. The poem contains
seventeen "Hirakana" syllables, ac-
cording to the Japanese rule of Five-
Seven-Five. No artist can illumine a
picture so vividly in so few words.—
Matsuchi Miya, in "The North American
Review."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1923

EDITORIALS

Few, if any, cannot recall, as memory aids in the pleasant review, the romance and adventure which writers of almost every age have woven around the hazardous occupation of the smuggler. Absorbing, if not enlightening, stories have been written describing the operations of these adventurers, and for some reason the sympathies, at least of youthful readers, have usually been with the foiling, scheming, yet technically culpable, offenders against established law. In motion pictures, as well, the exploits of the smugglers along some picturesque frontier or some rugged coast, with its background of mountains and secret passes, have been depicted interestingly. The appeal, perhaps unconsciously, has been made to the sympathies of the spectator for the intrepid, even if not heroic, offender.

Smugglers Then and Now

But degradation has been brought to this more or less picturesque avocation by the criminal practices of those in the United States in recent years who, while assuming to pose as champions of individual freedom, have made the calling of the smuggler one to be despised. Whatever of romance once surrounded the activities of crafty but more or less irresponsible violators of a law whose justice they could not seem to realize, has been shattered by the admittedly criminal practices of those who have sought, with malice prepense, to bring a really constructive popular enactment into disrepute.

It should not be forgotten that there was a time in the United States when the open violation of the prohibitory statute was deemed too precarious an undertaking to make the smuggling, or bootlegging, of liquor seem a desirable or even a profitable undertaking. That was before the outlawed liquor makers and saloon keepers had begun to subsidize and protect the ignorant and the vicious whom they found willing to take the risk of imprisonment. Rumrunning, on a large scale, was financed as an "infant industry" by those who sought to make it appear that the law could be nullified by its continued violation. The temporary opportunity offered, due to the laxness of enforcement officers and the ease with which bribery was practiced, was accepted by avaricious manufacturers in countries other than the United States as an invitation to take their share of the illicit profits. By hook or crook it was sought to dignify smuggling on the high seas and to establish it as an undertaking against which the laws of a single country would prove ineffective. It could not be called a friendly overture, at best.

Today the smuggler has sacrificed whatever friends his more picturesque predecessors may have had among the young and the lovers of the romantic and heroic. He has besmirched and degraded himself by openly seeking to profit by the misfortunes of others. He stands as a self-confessed criminal at the bar of popular opinion, without the doubtful satisfaction of having accomplished that which he sought. Against the rock which has been laid deep and immovable by the conscious action of American democracy, his frail craft is doomed to beat itself into chaotic wreckage, leaving him stranded, without the aid, even of those who beguiled him into a disastrous and despised undertaking.

SUBWAY travelers are to be congratulated, if one can believe the quoted word of Dr. William H. Park, director of the research laboratories of the New York Department of Health, for they breathe in so many germs that their systems become used to them, and the germs, in traveling about from home to home, lose some of their virulence. Poor little germs, to think that, when the subways of the various cities of the world were constructed, their knell, as destructive agencies, was virtually tolled! Then, why go on building enormous laboratories and spending millions in research when all that is necessary is to send those for whose benefit the investigations are being conducted into a stuffy, underground tubeway in order to fill them up with germs and thus render them immune to the germs' vicious attacks? Why, the remedy is simplicity itself: the stuffer the place, the more germs, and the more germs, the more used their victims' systems get to them and the less virulent the germs themselves become, and so on presumably ad infinitum.

Dr. Park left no doubt as to his meaning along this line, for he added, that the "great, open spaces" do not always make for health, despite the green grass and trees. This point, however, he failed to follow up as satisfactorily as he might have done. Indeed, his next thought is hard to reconcile with his first statements, for he declared that another reason for the city dweller's resistance to disease is that country houses are not so well ventilated in the winter as city homes. But the doctor's former contention was that subway travelers benefited in some mysterious way by the extremely germey condition of the air. Perhaps, however, the germs in homes are different from the germs in subways. They may be; who, indeed, can tell?

Then Dr. Park grew still more oratorical about the subways, for he maintained that, although every congested portion of a city breeds the same resistance to disease as the subways, yet "in the subways the air is full of millions of germs which would produce terrible epidemics if the human body had not learned to assimilate them." What a pleasing picture! But, fortunately, not a true one. No, it is not a matter of a subway or a home, but of each individual's own mental attitude that determines the virulence of germs, and the sooner this fact is recognized and appreciated in its significance, the freer will humanity be from the depredations of this man-eating shark theory.

Becoming Intimate With Germs

By AN UNEXPECTEDLY large majority, the Danish Parliament has ratified a commercial treaty with the Soviet Government of Russia. In the lower house, or Folketinget, the vote was 195 to 21; in the upper house, or Landstinget, 53 to 10. This act closes a period of intense discussion, and it means that the little Baltic kingdom gives practical recognition to the big revolutionary state in the east. What the consequences will be no one knows. Both dire and optimistic predictions have been made. Last year a similar treaty between Russia and Sweden failed of ratification in the latter country and Denmark is, therefore, the first Scandinavian nation, not counting Finland, to begin formal relations with the Soviet Government.

For the Russian revolutionists this means the opening of a new outpost in western Europe. Within the borders of Denmark they will enjoy all the protection that Danish laws can give and Copenhagen is centrally located with respect to half a dozen countries. Whether they will use this advance point as a propaganda center remains to be seen. In the treaty they have formally pledged themselves to refrain from making propaganda, but unfortunately the Bolsheviks have the reputation of not always observing their promises. The World Court at The Hague is at this time construing their treaty with Finland, which the Finns say they have not fulfilled. The Danes are, therefore, a bit wary.

The head of the Russian delegation in Denmark, some 200 persons strong, is to be one Kobetski, who speaks Danish and who in 1921 participated in negotiations between the two countries. In the support of their representatives abroad the Russian revolutionists have always been liberal. Official bureaux are open only four hours a day. The Russian headquarters in London, the so-called Soviet House, is pointed out as an example of the Soviet lavishness. In Copenhagen it is expected that an entire building will be purchased and many offices installed. A local paper, the National Tidende, relates that when the revolution broke out the old Russian Government had on deposit in a Danish bank about 4,000,000 kroner. The Kerensky Government tried to get this money, but it lacked proper credentials. Now, when the current formalities are completed, the Soviet authorities plan to draw this sum, with accumulated interest.

The leading Danish motive for taking up these relations was a desire to improve the country's financial standing through trade. Denmark has been hard hit by the after-war reaction. On account of lessened income from taxes, the 1923-24 budget had to be reduced by 30,000,000 kroner. The failure of the Landmands Bank with a deficit of 232,000,000 kroner ruined many Danes, from members of the royal family down. A former minister, Gluckstedt, is in jail while being tried on charges of fraud in the management of the bank. Other ministers have been accused of speculation, a passion that was rampant during the war boom. The exchange value of the Danish krone remains low, especially when compared with that of the Swedish krona, which is back at par. Formerly the two were accepted on the same basis.

The ratification of the treaty must have been a cruel blow to the royal family. The mother of the former Tsar was a Danish princess and her declining years she is spending in her old home. The fight against the treaty was led by a young nobleman, Eric Scavenius, a former Foreign Minister, but his following among the ultra-conservatives was not large. From Russia the Danish farmers hope to import oil cakes for their cattle cheaper than from the United States and to sell in return high grade dairy produce and pedigree live stock. Industrialists hope to export machinery and buy raw materials. As a center of distribution for Russian goods the Copenhagen free port is especially well adapted and strategically situated. The Danish Wholesale Dealers' Association actively backed the treaty.

FROM MANY sections of the United States, and particularly from the villages and towns in the regions of the White Mountains and the Green Mountains in New Hampshire and Vermont, there come discordant notes indicating that there is quite as much eagerness in speeding the parting as in welcoming the coming guest. Those to whom a sort of general welcome has been extended seem to have forgotten that the acceptance of even public hospitality imposes upon the visitor a responsibility which cannot be safely avoided. The promiscuous use of the automobile as a means of travel between widely separated points seems to have destroyed, in large measure, that sense of the proprieties, that courteous politeness, which should mark, at least theoretically, the relationship between host and guest.

The explanation is not far to seek. From the southern sections of the United States during the winter season there frequently come reports of the carelessness and destructiveness of what have come there to be called "tin-can" tourists. Areas are customarily given over, to the outskirts of many of the cities and towns of the south, to the use of these migrating visitors. It seems, from all accounts, that the experiment has not been an entirely profitable one. Destructive practices are resorted to, it is claimed, and established industries and businesses are not greatly benefited by the trade which the influx might be expected to bring.

The inclination is to believe that what takes place in the south in the winter months is often duplicated, at least partially, in the north during the summer and early fall. Surely, neighboring visitors and tourists, even from a distance, who care anything for the amenities would not be guilty of the gross improprieties charged against those who make free use of the fruits and vegetables found growing in orchards and fields adjoining the highways. Heavy losses have been reported by the people who have suffered by the vandalistic practices of itinerants, and it would seem that aside from whatever summary action

The Unwelcome Picnickers

Denmark Accepts Russian Treaty

the farmers choose to take to intercept the offenders in the very act, there remains little or no recourse. The offenders are able to separate themselves from the scene by many miles, long before the law can, by due process, take its course.

Added to these offenses are those committed by careless or vicious persons who destroy growing trees and uproot, by wholesale, perennial blooming plants along the highways and in the open places. This is vandalism of a reprehensible and an inexcusable sort. It cannot be condoned. Neither can it be reasonably explained. No one benefits by such wanton destruction. Blossoms, or even growing wild berries, can be gathered while the plants or trees are left intact. The people of the villages and rural sections have borne patiently with these abuses, but now they seem to have grown tired of what is nothing less than an imposition. The cheering "welcome" signs so often seen as one crosses the border into a New England township may be withdrawn, and with it the assumed license of the careless traveler to take for his own selfish uses whatever he is able to grasp.

THERE seems to be a veritable mania at present, among authors, for rewriting the Bible; and it would appear that this practice is in line with that which provides "outlines" and other pretended short cuts to knowledge. For the modern tendency is to reduce all things, no matter how naturally profound, to such familiar terms and small compass as "the man in the street" must understand unaidingly. We are no longer in a mood to exert ourselves, either in the pursuit of pleasure or of instruction. And in this attitude of mental laziness there is matter for grave concern.

Several arguments are brought forward in support of this habit of recasting the old stories in new molds, of which two are particularly shallow and unconvincing: first, that a new interpretation of the Bible is required; second, that children are so constituted as to be unable to appreciate the most valuable of books in the form in which it is most commonly read today.

The author of one lengthy volume on the life of Christ Jesus makes the statement in his preface that "the old Gospels must be retranslated for the help of the lost." Why? He does not substantiate his claim, neither does experience bear it out. According to statistics, more Bibles are sold today than ever before. The contention is unthinkable that the beauty and nobility of the interpretation embodied in the Bible have, for some reason, failed to meet the demands of the twentieth century. Why must the figure of Jesus be degraded to the intellectual level of the ordinary citizen? Why be described in language which approximates to that used by this same ordinary citizen? The effect produced can be only deplorable in the extreme, as though the stark simplicity of the parables were to be elaborated for production on the motion picture screen.

Both the young and the unlettered in English-speaking nations have been fed by the accepted version; and although some of the modern re-writers may not realize it, perhaps their only genuine service has been to turn men back to the Bible of their fathers and to its spiritual interpretation. Such a contrast has been provided as shows up most effectively the qualities of the sham and of the real. It is just as well for us to reflect that modern phraseology is necessarily ephemeral at best; it must pass, while not only has the magnificent English of the text proved of permanent worth and beauty, but it has stood consistently as the ideal before the gaze of all literary stylists.

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Editorial Notes

WITH the recent closing down of the last provincial center in Russia from which the American Relief Association has been distributing its benefits, another step would seem to have been taken in the direction of Russia's rehabilitation. Further, the crop prospects are said to be so satisfactory that it has been decided, simultaneously with the withdrawal of the American Relief Association, to liquidate the country's own emergency famine relief organization, with all its local branches. It is quite safe to assert that there are not being left in Russia, as a result of the American withdrawal, hundreds of thousands likely to perish of starvation, as some would have it. All indications point to the fact that Russia is well on the upward path toward complete normality of production.

THOUGH the special committee appointed by the national executive of the Labor Party, in England, to inquire into the subject of the liquor trade there, has reported that prohibition is impracticable, this need not unduly disturb British prohibitionists. The committee says that it can perceive no sign that the British people are at all likely to vote a national prohibitory law in any period of time that can be usefully considered. Maybe the committee cannot so perceive it, but it does not take a very long memory on the part of Americans to recall the time when a similar committee would have reported in precisely the same terms if appointed for the same purpose in America.

WHILE "America" is used more or less loosely in many parts of the world to designate the United States of America, it is well to remember that Alaska and the Territory of Hawaii and Porto Rico are also entitled to be included under this term. Consequently it is incorrect to speak, for example, of the presidential party returning "to America" from Alaska, but rather the expression should be "to the States." In these noncontingent American territories "the States" is a term in common use and refers to that portion of the North American continent representing simply the forty-eight states.

Henry Watterson: An Estimate

[The Editorials of Henry Watterson: Compiled with an Introduction and Notes by Arthur Krock. New York: Doran & Co.]

ONLY a journalist could have so well compiled this admirable collection of the work of a master of his craft, and only a journalist can feel the melancholy which comes over one as he strives to estimate the real value and achievement of that work. Henry Watterson—"Marse Henry," as we of the generation just succeeding his loved to call him—was one who honored his profession and gave to it no undivided allegiance. He was an editor who could write—a type of increasing rarity—and write he did, with brilliancy and knowledge, upon the multitude of matters which day after day impress themselves upon the eager journalistic mind. And now, looking on this fair volume in which Arthur Krock, long his lieutenant in the editorial corps of the Louisville Courier-Journal, has gathered his chief's most significant writings, one following the same profession of ephemeral pronouncements is moved to ask, "And what good came of it at last?"

Henry Watterson for half a century was the most brilliant journalist of the Democratic Party. His paper was all-powerful in his State; his voice influential in his party councils. And yet—and yet? During that era two Democratic presidents were elected. To the choice of neither of them in convention did he contribute, and with both he quarreled. The latter fact was in no degree ascribable to any acerbity of temper, for he was the most amiable of men. But the fact stands out that neither Cleveland, nor Wilson owed aught to the Watterson support, and from both his estrangement became complete. The one other Democratic candidate for the presidency, who aroused the flames of passionate loyalty in the breasts of most of the party, left Watterson fiercely hostile, or indifferently acquiescent. As Mr. Krock says, his attitude toward Bryan was of the "on-again, off-again, on-again variety," for he fought him bitterly once, and supported him tepidly twice. But all who know politics know that no real point of frank and friendly personal contact existed between the creator of "The Star-Eyed Goddess of Reform" and the orator who stirred a Chicago convention to frenzy with his "Cross of Gold." Phrase-makers both, but in a different way.

As with men, so with measures. Glance through this book and see how stubbornly this really great editor stood athwart the path of reforms now accomplished, which we have come to look upon as primary. Is it woman suffrage? Can anyone today think of a sane man, and a gentleman, writing this of the advocates of that elemental political justice?

The furies stand upon the battlements lashing the credulous to frenzy. The wanton girls of the he-girl schools would abolish the Home. The wanton women in the band wagons would abolish Religion. As in France during the Terror, they have constructed a Supreme Being of their own and seated this in a chariot to whose wheels they bind the weakest along with the worst of men, including not a few who call themselves ministers of Christ.

Or shall we judge his temper and his vision by what he wrote of prohibition? Consider this estimate of the nature and character of those who taught the Nation to turn upon the dragon Alcohol and drive it into hiding:

I should not like to take the hand of a prohibitionist, if I knew him to be a prohibitionist. I should not like it because, in the event that he be not a fool outright who could nowise have my respect or interest, or concern me, he must be sterile of mind and heart as well as a traitor to the institutions of his country.

Mr. Watterson did not defeat equal suffrage; he did not defeat prohibition; he did not defeat the election of senators by direct vote of the people. But he did defeat Bryan in the election of 1896, and by that primary defeat made his later half-hearted support of the Commoner innocuous. But Bryan successfully supported the policies which Watterson opposed. From his earliest days in public life he urged equal suffrage. His advocacy was a controlling influence in the fight for the direct election of senators. He was, and is, a leader in the prohibition cause. Perhaps to no one man is credit for the passage of the income tax amendment to the Constitution more due. In brief, the only four amendments to the Federal Constitution adopted within half a century owe their existence very largely to the persistency and determination of Mr. Bryan. Three of them were opposed by Colonel Watterson.

Is this a reflection upon the political sagacity of the great Democratic editor, or rather an illustration of the greater influence exerted by the man who, active in politics, goes directly in person to the people with his plea? One need not read far in this collection of the Kentucky editor's writings to sense his contempt for politicians as a whole, and for Bryan in particular. And yet, with one of the most powerful Democratic newspapers at his command, he was unable to prevent the nomination and election of two Democrats whom he distrusted—Cleveland and Wilson—or to accomplish the election of the only one in thirty years whom he seemed to admire—Alton B. Parker. Meanwhile the Democratic leader whom he scorned wrote into the Constitution four great reforms which Colonel Watterson either opposed or treated with little interest.

Proffers of political preferment came often to the Kentucky journalist but he repelled them contemptuously. He held doggedly to the belief that his editorial influence would be dissipated should he participate actively in politics. Perhaps he was right—the case of Horace Greeley furnishes the classic argument in support of this position. But the record of positive accomplishment by the exercise of the editorial function alone is not, in the Watterson instance, impressive. It is as a political journalist that Henry Watterson must be judged. He could write vividly and aggressively on all topics, but American politics especially he made his theme. And as one reads, long after the issues involved have been settled, the almost fiercely dogmatic words in which his convictions are set down, one recalls Ambrose Bierce's definition of a positive man—"One always emphatically in the wrong."

Perhaps in this there is a lesson for younger journalists. Nothing is lost in advocacy of a cause by conceding some measure of good faith and intelligence to your adversaries. And there is always the danger in dogmatism that the lapse of years may demonstrate that you have been emphatically in the wrong.

W. J. A.